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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Search for the City of Boston—Lawlessness in Ireland—American Public Land Policy—New Trans-Atlantic Cable—Montpensier and the Spanish Government—Carlist Element—The Recent Arrests in Paris—More Editors Sentenced—The Papal Syllabus, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 5.—The managers of the Inman steamship line have sent out a great many vessels to cruise in search of the City of Boston. Heavy easterly gales have prevailed around the coasts recently, and it is reported that no less than five hundred vessels are off Ireland, unable to make English ports. The officers of the channel squadron, just on their point of leaving Lisbon for Fayal, have been instructed to keep a sharp look-out for the missing steamer. There has been no further advance in premium at underwriters.

The *Saturday Review* says the repression of lawlessness in Ireland should precede any legislation.

An able communication on the Irish question appears in the *Times* of to-day, occupying nearly a page. The writer analyzes and justifies the Irish Land bill, as a noble and comprehensive measure, despite defects in the bill, and shows that they may be easily remedied.

The *Spectator* ridicules the choice of the Duke of Richmond as the leader of Tories in the House of Lords.

The *Times* reviews and discourages the attempt to build a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

LONDON, March 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is unable to admire the American policy of seeking to appropriate all the odds and ends of the territory in the market regardless of the character or value of the land.

Mr. Gladstone to-day received a deputation of Irish people on the subject of the Land bill now before Parliament, and in response to an address promised every necessary modification in the details of the bill.

Apropos of the city of Boston, the journals to day cite the case of the Washington, which was cut out four weeks with a broken rudder in 1866, but came into port safely at last.

Another splendid contest at billiards occurred last evening at Seymour Hall, between Cook, champion, and R. D. Stanley. The champion won, having made one break of 512 points and 167 successive spot strokes.

LONDON, March 6.—A project is on foot for buying a new trans-Atlantic cable, smaller and lighter than the Great Eastern, at the estimated cost of the three vessels. The estimated cost of the cable will not exceed £25,000,000. The scheme for connecting England with all her colonies by telegraph is talked of.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5.—An official note has been published denying the statement in the *Moniteur* that the prisoners who were arrested during the recent troubles were compelled to remain in confinement twenty days without having an examination. The note says all these prisoners were duly interrogated, but they refused to answer as to the conspiracy, and were therefore imprisoned for coutumacy. Of five hundred persons arrested, seventy or far more have been released, and all are retained on serious charges.

The *Official Journal* publishes a decree granting the permission of the Government to lay a second cable between the shores of France and Algiers. This is accepted as establishing the fact that all monopoly in ocean cables is abolished.

PARIS, March 6.—Seven members of the editorial staff of the *Reformé* newspaper have been convicted of violating the press laws, and received sentences of one to four months imprisonment; total fines 10,000 francs. M. Baziens, one of the writers on the *Marseillaise*, who on seeing the Emperor, on one day shouted "Vive La Republique," has been condemned to imprisonment for five months and fined fifty francs.

Great uneasiness is manifested by the friends of the University of France on account of certain clerical projects. An extraordinary Committee will be constituted, with M. Guissat as chairman, to guard the interests of the educational.

Dispatches from Rome say the Cardinals that is promised to the Primate of Poland. It is asserted the sessions of the Council will be suspended during May, June and July.

It is asserted Count D'Arn has sent a note to Rome remonstrating against the papal syllabus as socially compromising the interests of the Catholic religion, and intimating that if the dogma of infallibility is proclaimed France may be constrained to withdraw her troops from Roman territory.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 5.—Duke Penstre arrived yesterday. He entered the city amid the firing of guns and the ringing of bells and enthusiasm by the people. He will soon settle here definitely with his family.

MADRID, March 5.—In the Cortes today a proposition was made for a vote of displeasure because the Bishop of Osena had brought into the chamber in the custody of civil guards. The latter was summarily rejected by a vote of 132 against 7.

Important changes were made to day in the administration of the affairs of the provinces. No less than thirty governors have been either removed or transferred.

The Carlists are very active and determined. Scenes of violence and bloodshed occurred to-day at Arroya and Segovia.

MADRID, March 6.—Official denial is given to the dispatch which appeared in the Paris journals stating that the Duke of Montpensier was received with an ovation on his return to this city.

In the Cortez yesterday General Prim positively denied that a *coup d'etat* was intended in favor of the Duke. He declared the Cortez alone had the right to decide who should be the head of the Government. He added there was no reason why the arrival of the Duke of Montpensier should create a sensation. The elections of members to the Cortes so far has resulted in favor of the Government.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 6.—The Turkish Government has abolished the collection of tolls from vessels passing through the Bosphorus. Merchantmen are no longer subjected to delay and vexation during the passage.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, March 5.—The new postal treaty between Belgium and the United States, which reduces ocean postage to one half of the present rates, was ratified by the former Government.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, March 5.—The steamer Prussian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—The steamship China, from New York, arrived last evening. The steamship Helvetia has arrived yesterday from New York.

PLYMOUTH, March 6.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 5.—*Evening.*—Consols 93¾. Five-Twenties: '62s, 90¾; '65s, 89¾; '67, 88¾; Ten-forties 86¼. Eries, 21¾; I. C., 14; A. & G. W., 29.

FRANKFORT, March 5.—Five-twenty bonds firm at 95⅛@95⅜.

PARIS, March 5.—Bourse firm, at 74 francs 37 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¼; Orleans 11¼; sales 8,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 1d; red western No. 2 7s 6d@7s 10d; winter $8 7d. Western Flour 28s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 27s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 34s 6d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 63s 6d. Cheese 73s. Bacon 59s. Spirits Petroleum 1s 7d; refined 1s 9¼d@1s 10d.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

HOUSE: Lively Debate on the Georgia Admission Bill.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The debate on the Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH continued his argument against the bill. He contradicted the statement made yesterday by Mr. Butler, that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House of the last Congress, and those through mistake, the fact being that six members out of seven were admitted. In criticism of the theory that the government of Georgia was only provisional, he called attention to the fact that Gov. Bullock of Georgia had not been signing himself provisional governor of Georgia, but governor of Georgia; that his messages to the legislature were not addressed to the provisional legislature, but to the legislature of Georgia, and that the test oath which all the officers of provisional governments were required to take had not been taken by the officers of the existing State government. Besides, he also wanted to know whether a provisional government could ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. What became of the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the legislature of Georgia if the theory was correct that the legislature was only provisional and illegal?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied, a provisional legislature was just as lawful and regular and had the same power within the scope of its authority as any other legislature.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that according to the bill the Georgia legislature was not only provisional, but was illegal, and the logic of the bill yesterday, as of the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, was that everything done by that legislature, including the election of United States Senators, was illegal, therefore the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was also illegal. Why not as well declare that Bullock shall be Governor of Georgia for six years, or for life? Why it was monstrous, and more monstrous still in the face and eyes of the fact that the same Governor was charged by the State Treasurer with stealing and appropriating the money of the State. The only excuse for the bill was that if not passed the Republican party would loose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid they would also loose the next election in the State of New York.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio—How would you secure it?

Mr. FARNSWORTH (ironically)—Why, of course, pass a law installing the Republican officers there, and protect them in their tenure of office while for life. There is an easier way of maintaining their ascendency in the nation than by holding elections. That way is by act of Congress. That is the way he would do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) had yesterday raised the cry of murder in the House. Whenever he wanted to pass one of his reconstruction bills, he got up in the House and started the cry of murder, murder, murder and cry of that sort, and the bill passed. When-ever one of these bills was to be passed over the Washington *Chronicle* published an account of some great outrages and immediately the Reconstruction Committee was called together and a bill reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman—a very clear fellow, but a man whose temper were always that of the swinging dynasty—who had those arms to the people of Georgia in the winter of '69 and '61, with which to shoot down Union soldiers, went to Georgia under the assistance of Gov. Bullock and with his assistance manipulated the legislature and got a committee appointed to examine into claim for the payment of those arms. The committee was manipulated so as to make a favorable report. The first legislature refused to adopt it or pay the claim. Thereupon the man came to Washington full of brotherly affection, his heart wrung to its deepths, with tears in his eyes over the terrible persecutions of the negroes and loyal men of Georgia. The next legislature was in favor of the reconstruction of Georgia at once. What was his touchstone? It was that he could get his \$25,000 and interest for the arms he had sold in the State of Georgia. He (Mr. Farnsworth) felt that the passage of the bill, and the belonging of the terms of office of the men who now controlled the State, authorizing Governor Bullock to commence *de novo*, putting the power of the State in his hands, would be a fearful outrage on the tax payers the most infernal outrage on the laws of the State. He believed the bill was in the interest of people who only desired to perpetuate their reign so they might put money in their pockets.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a legal argument in defense of the bill and to prove that the present State government of Georgia is provisional. Much of his argument was in reply to objections and questions by Mr. Farnsworth. One of these was to the point that the Senate had treated Georgia not as a provisional but as an actual State Government, to which Mr. Lawrence replied in the suggestion, which caused much laughter, that the Senate had not yet read his argument. In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Mayham, that the State would not have been interfered with by Congress had it not been for the expulsion of negro members of the legislature, Mr. Lawrence said God in his Providence had permitted the rebels so to demean themselves as to finally bring Congress to a sense of its duty and enable Congress to do what it should have done before. It was not the first instance of the kind in history.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether Georgia would have been reconstructed if she had sent to Congress a rabid, fanatical Republican delegation?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that if Georgia had sent to both Houses a regular, radical set of Republican Senators and Representatives and had to have done, and she had also excluded from her legislature colored Republicans, Congress would have taken Georgia, God and humanity, the Constitution, and other remarks to the contrary notwithstanding, into her military control and reconstructed her. In reply to Mr. Eldridge, on the subject of paying our war debt, Mr. Lawrence said Congress would increase the tax on whisky and thus make the Democratic party pay its share. (Laughter.) In reply to a question of Mr. Farnsworth as to when had a provisional legislature ratified a constitutional amendment, he asked when had anything else but a provisional legislature ratified a constitutional amendment, and a provisional legislature ratified a constitutional amendment?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Never, never.

Mr. LAWRENCE undertake to say that every ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments has been by provisional governments and before the States was entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Thirteenth amendment got its validity by the ratification of those States that were in the Union.

Mr. LAWRENCE repeated his assertion, and the discussion on the point was continued some time longer. He was allowed to occupy the floor one hour and three-quarters, and his speech attracted the close attention of members.

Mr. BECK addressed the House in opposition to the bill and contending that no legislation in regard to Georgia was necessary, and that her Senators and Representatives should present themselves to be sworn in.

But if any legislation were necessary, then it should be simply in the form of a substitute, which he offered, declaring that Georgia was entitled to representation. The statement that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) had endeavored to make yesterday, that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to Congress, and that through mistake or misapprehension, showed the ignorance of the gentleman regarded the members of his party a set of fools, who would believe anything he said, even against their own knowledge of the fact, or else that he knew the fact to be conclusive against him, and therefore sought to pervert it. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Butler yesterday, in regard to Tennessee, he said he knew the party of the Republican party was rapidly approaching the point of declaring the right of Congress to seize by the throat any State that did not, in the opinion of Congress, protect the life, liberty and property of its citizens, but this was the first time this idea had been boldly avowed in the House, and it required a bold man, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, to avow it. It was well that the country should understand it was not particularly because the Republican party wanted to maintain power in Georgia that this bill was to be passed, but because they wanted the principle established that Congress has authority to seize any State, no matter which, that does anything that Congress may think wrong in treatment of its own citizens—place a military commander over her, turn her out of the Union, dismiss her Representatives and remit her to military despotism. He had no doubt that the Republican party would follow the lead of the gentleman from Massachusetts, for it always followed the lead of its boldest man, and he had no doubt that the gentlemen from Massachusetts had become the leader of the more radical element of the Republican party.

Mr. NIBLACK—He is already.

Mr. BECK—He may be already, and will be if he is not now. Will the House stand by this bill and sanction this usurpation? The next step will be to turn Tennessee out, and when Tennessee is out, then will follow State after State of those obnoxious to the dominant majority of the House, and civil liberty on this continent will be at an end.

Speeches were also made against the bill by Messrs. Bird and Kerr.

Mr. KERR declared the bill to be the pioneer in an infamous system of Congressional legislation, the initial movement in a new career of aggressive, unconstitutional and unwarranted legislation. Therefore he desired to enter his protest against it and to call the attention of the country to the novel and extraordinary character of the proposition. If Congress could prolong the tenure of office of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, as proposed, it could also with the same logic declare that the Forty-first Congress should continue until the 4th of March, 1880.

At the close of Mr. Kerr's remarks the House adjourned.

CINCINNATI.

Annexation of Suburbs—New Railroad Route to Chattanooga—Tax on Pork Packers—Resumption of Specie Payment—Board of Trade Election and Meeting—Railroad Bridges Over the Ohio.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The Board of County Commissioners granted petitions to-day for the annexation to the city of the precincts of Lick Run and Camp Washington, the incorporated village of Woodburn and the territory lying between the Cincinnati and Columbia. This embraces the territory lying east, northeast and north of the city, and will be a valuable acquisition.

The Committees of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade appointed to visit the proposed route for the Rockport and Northwestern Railroad in Indiana submitted a lengthy report to-day strongly recommending Cincinnati to aid in building the road. The road is to leave the Ohio and Mississippi in the vicinity of Loogootee, running to Rockport on the Ohio river, sixty miles, with the intention of connecting with the Louisville and Russellville Road now building to Nashville. The report claims that to Chattanooga by this route will be but fifty-five miles further than to Louisville and but thirty-four miles further to Memphis, and recommends the present directors to call an early meeting in Cincinnati of the friends of the road.

Information from Washington indicates that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ordered the payment of manufacturers' tax against pork packers until the first of June next.

A number of retail dry goods and other dealers began paying silver in change to-day and probably many more will follow on Monday. The brokers have sold all their silver to-day, generally to be used for the payment of duties.

P. Lane, of Lane & Bodley, was elected President of the Board of Trade to-day. Though Lane had no opposition there were two tickets in the field for the remainder of the officers. The regular ticket was elected throughout.

Dispatches received to-day of the achievement at Chicago of Hall's victory over Sargent's automatic bank lock, created considerable sensation. The news was placarded on the bulletin and attracted much attention during the day.

The Board of Trade held their annual meeting to-night, at which resolutions were adopted urging Congress to appropriate $250,000 at the present session for the resumption of the work on the Louisville Canal. The President was instructed to ascertain the length of the span and height of railroad bridges now constructed over the Ohio at Parkersburg and Bellaire. The resolutions ask the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the cities to co-operate with this Board in urging upon Congress the canal appropriation alluded to and to prevent the erection of railroad bridges over navigable rivers that may render dangerous the passage expensive the navigation thereof.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The recent vote in the Kentucky House laying the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill on the table, is not regarded here by either friends or foes as decisive. A correspondent from various points of eastern or central Kentucky represent public sentiment thoroughly aroused and much feeling is being manifested, especially against Mr. Stevenson on account of the sending in of his Fifteenth amendment message at a moment regarded vital for the bill.

Five or six inches of snow fell here early this morning, but it is rapidly disappearing.

Many persons were admitted to the various churches to-day.

Punshon is in the city and preached at Wesley chapel this afternoon.

During Lent Union Mission services will be held each night by Episcopalians.

A man named Royd was arrested on Saturday on a charge of conducting a lottery scheme under the name of H. H. Robertson. He seems to have sold to all parts of the country.

CUBA.

Execution of an Assassin at Havana—Arrest of a Lodge of Masons.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, February 5.—The Captain General and Intendente Sanitas have lately discovered newer and important frauds in the collection of customs and other new schemes for robbing the Government.

Seamora, the assassin of Greenwalth, was this morning found guilty of murder and sentenced to be executed this afternoon.

Insurgent Colonel Menazes, Captain Mariano Madrigal and thirteen others have been killed during engagements with the Spaniards in Cinco Villas district.

HAVANA, March 5.—Consul General Riddle has taken full charge of the U. S. Consulate.

The assassin Somora was executed this afternoon in the presence of a detachment from every volunteer battalion in the city and vicinity.

The police arrested last night fifty-one members of the Masonic fraternity who were holding mourning services at their lodge. The arrests were made for the violation of the law prohibiting assemblies without permission of the authorities. Several foreigners present were not molested.

COLORADO.

Land Office Business—The Weather—Railroad Progress.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DENVER, February 6.—The business of the Denver land office for the month of February was: warrant entries 483; acres 57,813; homestead entries 213; acres 26,613; homestead final proof 639; cash entries 11,598; total 19,652 acres.

About two inches of snow fell last night. The weather is clear and pleasant to-day. About the same amount of snow fell at Fort Union and Santa Fe.

The contract for grading forty miles of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from Denver was closed on Friday. A large amount of ties for this road are now being cut at the mouth of Platte Canon. They will be floated down the Platte to Denver and the work of laying the iron will be commenced at this end as soon as the Denver Pacific track is completed. It is expected the Denver Pacific will be completed in June and the Kansas Pacific in October.

Louisville Municipal Election.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—The charter election passed off quietly and resulted in the choice of John G. Baxter for Mayor by a majority of 580. The vote stood as by a majority of 580. The vote stood as by a majority of 580. The vote stood as

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95½@95⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¾.

SAN DOMINGO reports an almost unanimous vote for American annexation. Suppose the question be also snbmitted to the people of this country!

A BILL will soon be passed making it a criminal offence and disfranchisement to sell cadetships. This is considered the only way to put an end to that dishonorable practice.

THE Legislature of Mississippi respectfully petitions Congress to remove all existing disabilities from her citizens—and instructs Senator Revels (colored) to present this action. And Jeff Davis lives to see this!

THE Ohio Senate has made a special order, for Thursday next, of a Constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people, thus: "The right of any person to vote in this State shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex."

THE SPEECH of Senator Howard, which we print this morning, will repay for a careful perusal. It presents a candid statement of the Treasury question and a luminous expose of the ulterior purposes of the thievish gang who now hold the State by the throat.

THE "border-claim" bill will take about two and a half millions out of the State Treasury. Twenty per cent. of this sum, or more than five hundred thousand dollars, has been set apart as a corruption fund to secure its development into a law. It will pass the Legislature, and John W. Geary will sign it. If the Governor can find time, will he let us hear from him about his brother-in-law, Flour Inspector Logan?

As the New Hampshire election comes off to morrow, we venture to supply, in advance, to our Democratic cotemporaries, an explanation for the poor show they are likely to have. Their straight-out friends in New Hampshire have been so much disgusted, by a shabby trick of their committee in attempting to throw Bedell, the regular nominee for Governor, overboard, substituting the "labor reform" candidate for him, that hundreds of them will stay away from the polls altogether.

THE XVth article cannot be safely proclaimed until Congress shall have finally approved the reconstruction of two of the States ratifying it, Texas and Georgia. Without counting New York and Indiana, their votes are necessary, but will be available only in consonance with the following clause of the 7th section of the Act of April 10, 1867:

That the proceedings to any of said States shall not be deemed final or operative, as a complete restoration thereof, until their actions respectively shall be approved by Congress.

A WRITER in the New York *Tribune* speaks of two States—he calls them "struggling States"—the people of which, as he says, "are now obliged, for every two bushels of wheat they can raise, to give one of them for the transportation of the other to market." He wants the government to make a chain of navigation from the Mississippi, via Fox river, the lakes, &c., to the Atlantic. We think we could suggest to those struggling people a more excellent way. Instead of asking Congress to expend millions to give them a navigable channel to a market more than four thousand miles away, let them ask for a national policy that will bring markets to their doors by the multiplication of industries. This thing of lending all their energies to the prosecution of one industry, and relying upon it, wont pay, and at length they are beginning to discover it.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Convention which met and deliberated in this city on Thursday and Friday last, on the important subject of an amendment of the National Constitution, so that the Divine Being, the source and centre of all rightful authority and government, shall be in expressed terms acknowledged and confessed, was composed of delegates from nearly all parts of the land, and represented nearly all the different Christian denominations. Rarely indeed is it that so many earnest and truly able men are drawn together; and never, probably, has any deliberative assembly been marked by a more copious flow of solid thought and pointed argument, couched in eloquence born of the combined powers of intellect and heart. Made up, as this Convention was of the most diverse sectarian elements, the harmony was perfect and entire. Not a jar, not the slightest controversy, arose among the members from first to last. Its light was like that of the sun, which, composed of every variety and shade of color, when blended shines out purely white, and with a brilliance which only this blending of elemental colors can produce.

When we spoke of this Convention in advance, in the GAZETTE of Wednesday morning, and discussed the great question which would engage its attention, we had no conception of the magnitude of the movement, or of the extent to which this sentiment had spread. We remember well the time when a mere handful of earnest men met, some six or seven years ago, in one of the churches of this city, and set this ball in motion. It was like "the little stone cut out without hands" spoken of by the prophet; but now it seems as if we could already see it growing in magnitude and force, and feel that it is destined to break in pieces all that opposes its progress, and ultimately to fill the earth.

This movement is well timed. Had the recognition of the Deity, as the source of all rightful authority, been inserted at first, it would have been well; but to have introduced such an amendment twenty years ago, when the Constitution was made the basis of the Fugitive Slave Law, and when it was used as a fetter to bind alike the souls and bodies of men, it would have been monstrously incongruous. A foul temple would that have been in which to erect a throne for a pure and holy GOD, who hates robbery and abhors oppression. It is well timed, moreover, because it was not done until our regenerated nation, made perfect through suffering, had not only broken the manacles from the limbs of the bondman, but had, in imitation of GOD, reached down to the poor and the despised, raised him up, and set him among princes. We may now, without hypocrisy and without danger of rebuke, set up that throne for the Most High.

SPEECH OF HON. THOS. HOWARD,

Of Allegheny County, on the State Treasury Bill, and Reply to Senators Wallace and Billingfelt—The "Unexpended Balances," &c.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendment of the Senator from Clearfield (Mr. Wallace) embraces also the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster (Mr. Billingfelt). The amendment, if adopted, strikes out all of the House bill after section two. The Senator from Clearfield says there is a popular delusion in regard to the amount of money in the State Treasury—that it is not true that we have any "balances."

Now, sir, I understand that apart from the Sinking Fund, we have not a large amount of money in the Treasury now; but we do have large amounts there sometimes, and the object of the House bill under consideration is to meet a mischief complained of in regard to the use of the large balances when we have them, and the whole object of this amendment, and the amendment of the Senator of Lancaster, is to prevent the people of this State from getting the interest on the "unexpended balances" when we have them in the Treasury. I understand that the amendment of the Senator from Clearfield introduces considerable more book-keeping into the business of the Treasury management; but how does that meet the mischief that has attracted so much public attention—the *fact* that the public funds have been used for the gain and profit of the Treasurer. Neither of these amendments meet the question at all. The Senator says that different Treasurers have from time to time been taking money out of the Sinking Fund, and appropriating it to purposes not contemplated by the Constitution. Is that any reason for striking out of this bill all the provisions that secure the interest to the credit of the State?

Why not let those provisions remain? Why so much anxiety to strike them out? The Senator from Clearfield says the banks will not engage in the "peddling" business of paying interest for the use of unexpended balances. We know they always have done it for the benefit of the Treasurer, and this argument is answered by a practical fact. A few weeks ago the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, answering fairly to the demands of public sentiment, resolved to select from among the banks of that city as depositories of the city funds those that would pay the highest rate of interest on the "unexpended balances," and the same banks that heretofore had the deposits for nothing came forward at once and agreed to pay five and a half per cent. They knew it was a good thing to have, and the first move has brought five and a half per cent. to the credit side of the people.

Mr. Speaker, if there is any one question of public policy upon which the people of our State have spoken, positively and certainly, it is for a reform in the management of the public moneys by the State Treasurer.

In order to properly meet the question, let us distinctly understand the abuse complained of. Clearly comprehending that it is our duty fairly and squarely to apply the remedy. If we intend honestly to represent the wishes of the people we must fully meet the evil. There should be no favoritism—no attempt to evade this great question. If our remedy does not meet the mischief, we shall be accused, and justly, of either dishonesty or incompetency.

What is the abuse complained of? It is that our State Treasurers have for years used the public funds in direct violation of the law, to enrich themselves and corrupt the Legislature of the Commonwealth.

In the estimation of our people it has grown to be a fearful evil, the increasing tendency of which is the destruction of political integrity and the public morals, and they now demand a full, complete and ample remedy. Shall they have it? The public press and the people have unanimously spoken! Shams and pretenses will not do! Nothing but earnest and thorough work will satisfy public opinion. Senators must not suppose that they can plaster this matter over with mere patch-work that will leave the Treasurer in the possession and the control of the funds as before. We must not shout reform, and deceive ourselves with the idea that we can close the watchful and vigilant eyes of hundreds of thousands that are now observing our action. The people, sir, have demanded reform, and they are in terrible earnest, and woe betide the man who attempts to fool, defraud, or cheat for the true remedy. Let all such look well to their heads. If any one attempts to evade this question by a half way remedy, no one will be deceived but the one who shall undertake that dangerous business.

That Treasurer now controls millions, and his bond is but eighty thousand dollars—a mere trifle compared with the enormous sums that are in his hands and used at his pleasure. I shall consider, first, the House bill in all its details, and then examine the amendment proposed by the Senator from Lancaster. If the House bill meets the evil complained of and furnishes the proper remedy, then the amendment should be rejected.

The first section provides that the Treasurer shall give bond, with ten or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. This fully meets the first evil—that the amount of the Treasurer's bond is insufficient.

Section second provides a salary of eight thousand dollars, and that he shall reside at Harrisburg. This section has been amended by reducing the salary to five thousand dollars, and by striking out the requirement to reside at Harrisburg.

The third section provides that until a proper and sufficient treasury is provided it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to keep *within the State*, at the *best rate of interest* that can be obtained, all the public moneys, in one or more banks or banking institutions, subject to *call*, and that the Treasurer shall be responsible for all funds deposited, and that he may change the deposits as often as safety may require. Right here comes in the Senator from Lancaster, and moves to amend this bill by striking out this third section and all the remaining seven sections and insert his bill. Now I propose to go through with the House bill, and examine the remaining sections before I turn my attention to the bill of the Senator from Lancaster. It may strike some people as singular that a friend and supporter of the incoming Treasurer should commence the war on the third section, which provides nothing new, except that the interest account shall change sides; because many persons do believe that Treasurers have received interest for the use of State funds, and they have always placed it to the credit of their own private account. This bill credits it to the *public*.

Section four makes it the duty of the Treasurer to render monthly accounts to the Auditor General of all moneys in the Treasury, the amount of all receipts and payments during the month, and where, and the amount in each depository, and a statement of all interest received credited to the State. Now, as the bill of the Senator from Lancaster does not place moneys in the hands and control of the Treasurer as fully as the House bill, why does he wish to strike out sections three and four, that give the interest to the State? Can he tell?

Section five introduces a new and important principle. It is the check upon the Treasurer, and no bill will be at all complete without some such provision—and none such is to be found in the proposed amendment of the Senator from Lancaster. It requires the depository selected by the Treasurer, having public funds, within ten days after the close of each month, to render an account thereof, under oath, to the Auditor General, giving the amount of funds at the beginning of the preceding month. 2d. The amount deposited during the month, with the *amount* and *date* of each deposit. 3d. The amount drawn out by the Treasurer, giving the *amount* and *date* of each draft or check. 4th. The rate of *interest* allowed on the average deposits, properly credited to the State. This is a complete system of checks and balances, and there can be no reasonable objection to this. It is right, and provides a remedy to meet the abuses complained of.

Section six provides another strong check on the Treasurer in requiring him to declare under oath that he has received no other interest, gain or profit, or any present or gift, other than what is credited to the State, and he is not to receive, &c. There can be no reasonable objection to this. And the same section requires of each depository to make oath that no director, or officer, or person has given or promised to give to the Treasurer anything for the deposits, but the amount of interest accounted for and credited to the State, and these provisions are extended to the closing up of his business after he has gone out of office.

Section seven makes it a misdemeanor to violate the provisions of the act in taking any gain or profit, except what he has accounted for, and imposes a fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor not exceeding five years. This section imposes another check and provides another remedy. It is right and proper and no reasonable objection can be made to it.

Section eight makes it the duty of the Treasurer to keep his accounts so as to distinguish between the receipts and disbursements belonging to the sinking fund, and moneys not belonging to that fund, from what source derived, whether applied to the interest or principal of the public debt, or paid out to meet appropriations.

Section nine contains all there is in the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster, and more, and in far better shape to meet the demands of the public. It follows the act of 1858, in regard to the duties of the commissioners of the sinking fund in some respects, but instead of their meeting in February and August, it requires them to meet every month to ascertain the amount "in the sinking fund and other funds in excess of the amount required for appropriations." Then by circular letters, they are to give notice that they will pay an amount of the debt equal to the available funds. Or they shall give the same notice, that they are ready to purchase and will receive sealed proposals for a designated amount. This is all, and more than there is in the Senator's bill, and what follows is far better. And if such proposals are not to the advantage of the Commonwealth, they will be rejected; and they may then direct the State Treasurer to purchase in the open market at the *lowest and best prices*, provided that the price paid by the State Treasurer shall not exceed the price of the *lowest and best proposal* which the commissioners have received. The tenth section repeals so much of other acts as is inconsistent with this. This is the whole act, and it is a great improvement over the present system.

The idea of the bill is, that the State funds will be kept in banks, as heretofore, until a proper and safe treasury shall be provided by law; but instead of allowing all the interest, as paid by the banks, as heretofore, to go into the pockets of the State Treasurer, that the same shall go to the credit of the State. What honest objection can be made to that?

Now this plan furnishes a complete system of checks and balances—the monthly account of the Treasurer to the Auditor General under oath. The officers of the depositories are to furnish a corresponding monthly account, under oath, to the Auditor General—and the latter officer being required to keep a record of these accounts, a complete system of checks and balances are arranged, and the remedy is furnished for the abuses complained of by the public.

By section nine of the House bill, the words "lowest and best prices" are used to limit the powers of the commissioners of the sinking fund. No such words are in the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster, but a most dubious expression, "at such rates as can be paid with interest to the Commonwealth or *as the condition of the Treasury, present or prospective, may justify.*" The whole matter left entirely to their discretion to purchase as the condition of the Treasury may justify.

What is the amendment that the Senator proposes to substitute for this bill? It has three short sections, and not one word that refers to the duties of the Treasurer. Section first refers to the duties of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and section second provides that once a month they shall give notice in two newspapers of the amount of funds in the State Treasury, and the amount of debt paid during the month, if any, and at what rate. Section three requires the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to keep a record of their proceedings, *to be filed* with the State Treasurer in his office, and an annual report to be made to the State Legislature.

What does section 1 of the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster mean? Does he claim it to be a new provision? Will he say it is a particle of improvement on the present law? Does it provide a single check on the Treasurer? If so, where? Let him point out the provision. The funds are all by his amendment left with the Treasurer just as they are now! But he may say—I have provided that the Commissioners shall in every month receive sealed proposals for the redemption of any part of the "public debt *next becoming due*," and to meet once and open such proposals and award to the *bidders* all of such proportion of said bids, and at such *rates as can be paid*, with interest to the Commonwealth, *or as the condition* of the Treasury, present or prospective, may justify.

Now what is the present law? Purdon's Digest, last edition, page 915, section 2 of the act of 1858, provides that the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to receive the income and revenues mentioned in the first section of the act, and apply the same, first to the payment of the interest, and second to the principal of the public debt. Section 6, act of 1858, provides that section 2 of 1855 is repealed in this amendment, and more. Let us see. Section 6, act 22d April, A. D. 1858, among other things declares that the commissioners shall keep books, &c., showing distinct accounts of all moneys received and disbursed under this act, "AND FROM TIME to *time* (every month if you like), as the funds may justify," *apply* the same to the payment of the accruing interest of the public debt, and the *principal*, at or *before* the semi annual payments thereof may become due."

Now, under this act of 1858, the commissioners could receive sealed or not sealed proposals "for the redemption of any part of the loan of this Commonwealth next *becoming due*," and they could "meet on the first Tuesday in each month, or each week, and open such proposals," and award to the bidders all or such proportions of said bids, at such *rates as can be paid, with interest* to the Commonwealth or as the condition of the treasury, present and prospective, *may justify*."

Thus, you see, the bill of the Senator from Lancaster is a craftily devised scheme to palm off the old law as it now stands for something new. It is an old song sharply doze. Is that the measure of that Senator's reform? Who did it? Will that Senator in his place here say that he devised that plan—that his amendment, which is but a cunning scheme to deceive the people—a mere pretense of reform—that is no reform at all, is his work? Or is it true that a plot has been laid to entrap an honest reformer, and get him to offer the old law in new dress? The Senator from Lancaster objects to the House bill that as the money is on *call*, the State can get no more than three per cent. Suppose that is true. His bill, that he desires to inject into the House bill, will prevent getting any interest at *all for the State*, but will leave the State Treasurer to *pocket* all he can get—whether it be three or six per cent. What honesty or consistency is there in this? Call that in any form, forsooth? That Senator is an honest man; he has displayed great zeal for reformation. He has expressed most anxious desires to prevent any further abuse in the handling of the State funds, and I believe he is sincere. As the Senator's bill leaves all the State moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, as heretofore, why is he so anxious to defeat the wishes of the people, that for all "unexpended balances" the depositories selected shall pay as high a rate as can be obtained, to be credited to the *fund*, instead of going into the *pocket* of the State Treasurer? Can that Senator tell? If it is but *three* per cent. why not put it to that side of the account that will benefit the tax-ridden people of the State? No! There is no purpose behind all this! The Senators are deceived. It is a plan to defeat the will of the people. When they have asked for bread, it is giving them a stone. The people have demanded further that the State Treasurer shall no longer get the interest, that the law shall be so changed as to hold him in closer bounds, and yet the Senator from Lancaster does not even name him in his bill. In the language of the distinguished Senator of Erie, "I fear, sir, a great wrong is to be perpetrated," and reform is to be murdered in the House of its pretended friends.

Let us carefully examine the *precise* details of the bill of the Senator from Lancaster, offered here as a substitute for the bill of Mr. White, of Allegheny, and compare them with the provisions of the act of 1858.

1st. Every month the commissioners are to receive sealed proposals for the redemption of any part of the State loan "*next becoming due*," and "each month thereafter meet and open such proposals, and *award to bidders*, or such proportions of said bids, and at *such rates* as can be paid with *interest* to the Commonwealth, *or as the condition* of the Treasury, present or prospective, *may justify*."

The other sections of the bill are of no account except simply to give notice in two newspapers of how much money there is in the Treasury, and the amount of debt paid during the month under the first section. The third section relates to keeping a record of their proceedings, and filing all the proposals in the office of the State Treasurer.

The State Treasurer is *one* of the three Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and he is now required by the law (see Purdon's Digest, page 920, section 14) to render monthly accounts of all receipts and expenditures "during the preceding month" to the Auditor General.

Section first of the act of 1858 specifies the *items* of revenue that shall go into the Sinking Fund, and section second gives the commissioners full power to apply that fund to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt; and it further prescribes that it shall be the duty of the commissioners, in the month of February and August of each year, to assign to the Sinking Fund all *other funds* in the Treasury, not necessary for current outlays, and to meet the semi-annual interest. Now this section gives the commissioners all the power of the first section of the proposed amendment of the Senator from Lancaster.

They have a right to pay out the special revenues assigned to the sinking fund to meet the interest and principal of the public debt, and also twice a year to assign all other "surplus funds in the treasury" to the sinking fund, and pay it out for the same purpose. Now, who doubts their right to pay the interest and principal as *presented* to them, or their right *all the time*, every day in the year, to "receive sealed proposals for the payment of the debt as far as the available funds will reach? This is too plain for argument.

Section three of the act of 1858 requires them to report to the Governor "the amount received under the act, the amount of interest paid, and the amount of the debt of the Commonwealth redeemed by them."

Section four (same act) requires also a full report to be made to the Legislature annually.

Section five (same act) declares that they shall keep exact minutes of their proceedings, which shall be open *at all times* for inspection, and their report shall contain a detailed statement of their receipts and disbursements, "the dates of the purchase of the *public debt*, the *prices* paid, and the place where said sale was effected."

Section six of this act requires separate accounts to be kept of all moneys received and disbursed under this act * * * "and from time to time as the funds paid in" may justify, "apply the same to the payment of the accruing interest of the public debt and the *principal* at or *before* the semi-annual payments thereof may become due." Now, what is this? Is it not full power, from day to day, or month to month, to pay the debt and interest "as the funds will justify?" Now, observe how closely the bill of the Senator from Lancaster follows the concluding line of section six of the act of 1858, as to what is to be paid of the public debt falling due, to wit: "At or *before* the semi-annual payment thereof may become due." The Senator's bill, in section 1, line 7, reads that they are to receive proposals for any part of the loan, &c., "next becoming due." The Senator's bill has not one check on the Commissioners or Treasurer. They are left *entirely* at their *discretion*. They are not even to give notice for proposals; they are not required to accept the lowest bids; but under his bill they can award to bidders at such rates as can be paid with interest to the Commonwealth, and they are to do this, "or as the condition of the Treasury * * * may justify."

The act of 1858 prescribes that they can pay either interest or principal from *time to time*, as these "funds may justify." And then the Senator's amendment has not in it even the slender check of an oath to the correctness of the purchases made under the sealed proposals; that they made the purchases fairly, and at the lowest market rates. Under this amendment the greatest frauds could be perpetrated by men disposed to be dishonest.

Suppose they would enter into a combination, as they do in Wall street every day, to bear the market and put down the prices of the State securities, and then let their *friends buy*, and then bull the market well up, and then receive sealed proposals and buy for the *State*. I do not say this will be done, but in view of the confidence which seems to indicate that we should provide all the safeguards possible. "Lead us not into temptation" is a safe rule in statesmanship. No doubt our present worthy and honest Secretary of State and Auditor General acting with the Treasurer, would, in good faith, act for the public good. But the amendment of the Senator from Lancaster is for all time, unless repealed.

Senators, let us do something in this great matter worthy of ourselves, and that will meet the just demands of the public, so that when we return to our constituents we can look an honest man in the face, without the fear that there will be a lurking suspicion in his mind that we have left the Treasury door open for the old schemes of plunder and abuse, under the flimsy shallow pretense of a reform. Adopt the House bill, and you have what the people want. Adopt the amendment, and, in my judgment, you have what the Treasury hawks want, who are anxiously expecting the defeat of the House bill and the passage of the bill of the Senator from Lancaster.

Mr Speaker. * * * when the vote is taken I hope it will not be shown that the same votes that made General Irwin Treasurer have been combined to defeat this just and proper measure of reform. The people will, and ought to demand an explanation of every vote given on this bill. Mr. Mackey was fully informed by his best friends and supporters, that if re elected these measures of reform would be demanded—and I know and other Senators and members of the House know, that some time previous to his defeat, and when he was confident of success, he approved the House bill now under consideration; and further, I understand that Mr. White, who proposed the bill, consulted him, and received valuable information upon the subject, before the meeting of the legislature. This being true, it is no more than what is due to Mr. Mackey and his many friends throughout the State, that it should be stated. I would not have voted for Mr. Mackey if I had not understood that he was fully pledged for reform, and I know from Mr. White that he was pledged to *support this bill*. Now, let Gen. Irwin's friends walk up and toe the mark, where Mr. Mackey and his friends are pledged to go. I had myself prepared a bill, similar in its main provisions to the present, and I know that Mr. Mackey was aware of the fact that I would urge its passage; but although that bill cost me much anxious thought and labor, I have consented to forego action upon it, although it is reported favorably, is now on our files, in order that this matter should not be embarrassed, and because this bill having passed the House, I was impressed with the belief we could pass it in the Senate, while if we undertook to consider other bills on the same subject, we should use up the session and get nothing.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the State should be urgent to have the sinking fund applied to the extinguishment of the public debt. That fund is solemnly pledged by constitutional provision in the following words, to pay that debt. "All funds reciting how the fund is to be raised, it says: "The sinking fund may be increased from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of the Government, *and unless, in case of war*, invasion or insurrection, *no part* of said sinking fund *shall be used or* applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the *public debt*, until the amount of such debt is reduced below five millions of dollars." Such is the provision. The sinking fund has in it the proceeds of the sale of the public works, and this fund is, by the Constitution, pledged for the single purpose of paying the public debt—except in the case of war, &c.—and yet this fund has been invaded before Mr. Mackey came into office. It is, therefore, important that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund apply this as fast as possible to the purpose for which it was created. * * *

Mr. Speaker, this bill is no party measure—its principles are approved by the great Democracy of this State, who stand behind and support the Democratic Senators on this floor, as well as by the masses of the Republican party, to which I belong. It is the people's measure, without distinction of party, and I feel constrained to obey their will. In less than one short month this session will close, and with it my term of office will expire, and I may never again be permitted to return to this capital and raise my voice within these walls, and therefore I have embraced this opportunity of saying as I now do—I believe this measure is right and honest, it is demanded by an overwhelming public opinion. I have given it much attention—it is approved by my judgment and my conscience, and when I shall have voted for it, I shall have discharged a public duty not only to my constituents, but to the people of the State.

Mr. Wallace. Is there any money in the State Treasury other than that which belongs to the sinking fund?

Mr. Howard. I understand there is not—that they have been borrowing from the sinking fund. But what reply is that? Does it give any reason for striking out of this bill every provision that secures the interest to the people when you do have balances?

Mr. Wallace. Would you with that money pay the debt, or put it out at interest?

Mr. Howard. I would pay the debt, and that is the object of the House bill; but the money must be in the hands of the State Treasurer before you can pay the debt, and one object of this bill is to secure to the people interest while the money is awaiting its application to the reduction of the public debt. The amendment provides that after there are funds in the treasury to justify, the commissioners shall receive proposals one month, and open the next month, so the Treasurer will be likely to have the funds two or three months, and next July, August and September, when the balances will amount to probably three millions, the interest at three per centum for three months would amount to over thirty thousand dollars. This would more than pay all the expenses of the Treasury Department. But seriously, who supposes that the great contest for the office of State Treasurer that annually occurs is for the salary of seven hundred dollars, now allowed by law? No, sir. It is pretty well known and generally believed that office is worth nearer one hundred thousand dollars—and the money is paid by banks for the use of the State funds. But the Treasurer has all the time the custody of *all* the money in the sinking fund in addition to the ordinary funds of the Treasury. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund can only "apply it from time to time as the funds may justify." And in the meantime the Treasurer uses it, and if the amendments are adopted, the office will, in all probability, be worth to General Irwin as much any of his predecessors.

THE following is a statement of the bonded indebtedness of the several prominent cities of the Union. Cincinnati, it will be seen, though the fourth city in magnitude, stands ninth in the order of debt: Philadelphia, $36,687,735; New York City, $35,000,000; Baltimore, $24,947,985; Boston, $16,959,500; Brooklyn, $14,139,419; St. Louis, $12,952,000; Chicago, $11,000,000; New Orleans, $10,740,850; Cincinnati, $5,020,000; Louisville, $4,952,150; Buffalo, $858,500; San Francisco, $4,709,100; Memphis, $3,628,791; Detroit, $3,272,195; Pittsburgh, $3,160,000; Cleveland, $1,381,000; Buffalo, $858,500.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,

For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
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Sold by the box, slab or bar or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BRUNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets. (Old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and be sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the secretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these transitions, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep in the active use the digestive fluids, and nourish the whole system in good working order.

If the stomach is weak and disordered neither the blood for the tissue can be healthy and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regular ity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical machine will be out of order. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be a long to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially to be relied upon as a safeguard against the most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and palatable medicine of the kind at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year, as the stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and health put in a state of activity sufficient to expel the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and sedentary during the months. The system is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

NOTICES.

☞ **TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY**
—NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their OFFICE, No. 25 Seventh (late Irwin) street, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
WILLIAM MUSSER,
fe28:n75 Secretary.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE.**—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company will be held at the office of said company, corner of Eighth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, MARCH 7th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and ultimately to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. F. LANG,
fe28:n55 Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
American Watches
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

All kinds and grades of American Watches, which we are enabled to SELL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES on hand, from $48 00 and upwards. Please give us a call.
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JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
ja29-127 (Late Hand street.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ **NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**
—Sealed Proposals will be received until TUESDAY, March 14th, for the ERECTION OF EIGHTH U. P. CHURCH BUILDING. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of Alderman R. S. Morrow, 74 Penna. Avenue. Right to reject all bids reserved.
mh5:n87

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

A Large and Complete Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!

Bleached and Unbl'ched Table Damasks.
Linen Table Napkins,
Huck and Damask Towels,
Fancy White Quilts.

Extra Good Bargains in
MARSEILLES QUILTS.

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts.

At 8c., Good Light and Dark Prints,
At 10c., Light and Dark Prints, an extra bargain.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts,
At 18 ¾c., White Linen Towels, a great bargain,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
(SUCCESSORS TO
BATES & BELL.)
A CHOICE
STOCK OF
French and Irish Poplins,
LACE CURTAINS,
CASSIMERES AND LINEN GOODS.

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NEW
SPRING GOODS
AT
MORGANSTERN & CO'S,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80
MARKET STREET.

NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW COLLAR and HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW RIBBONS.

FULL ASSORTMENT

STOCKINGS AND GLOVES,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
WHITE GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Merchants and dealers supplied at eastern price s. mh6

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS,
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
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U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALE!

By authority of the Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M., at the Custom House aforesaid, that portion of the Marine Hospital Lot which is separated from the Hospital building by Preble street, running parallel with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and its facilities for moving freight in any direction—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad forming the upper line, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway passing over the ground; Preble street forms the lower boundary while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.

TERMS—One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarterly payments, the first of which shall be made on the 16th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.

Full details will be given at time and place of sale.

All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.

THOMAS STEEL,
mh3:n88 SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street, Allegheny.
mh1:n78

ICE!
Proposals will be received until SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., for the ICE ON PARK LAKE.

Proposals are to be for the ice in bulk, and are to be left with the undersigned at City Hall.

By order of the Park Commission.
mh3:n84 J. B. OXLEY, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRESS GOODS.

New Spring Delaines,
Black and Colored Alpaca Lustres,
Black and Colored American Foplins,
Extra good bargains in Dress Silks.

At Very Low Prices,
CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.

NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW SPRING
**

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Marsland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

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GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fel2:md

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 5, 1870.

The turning point in the decline of gold and bonds appears now to hinge on the consideration of the funding bill in the Senate of the United States, fixed for Monday, and the further measures regarding the conversion of greenbacks into bonds or withdrawal from circulation by substituting gold instead. Should this funding bill pass, gold might at once go down to about 110 per cent, whilst on the other hand its entire rejection would put up gold several points, at least temporarily. In the absence of any organized cliques in gold now, any advance in gold is almost an impossibility in the absence of any short interest in the market. Although a further appreciation of our greenback circulation would be very desirable, yet in the interest of the trading community a gradual decline of the gold premium and a consequent adjustment of values of merchandize would be very desirable.

The Government bond market is entirely dependent on the gold market. The advance of our bonds in Europe goes on more slowly and the demand is less pressing until the fate of the funding bill is known. A firmer feeling in gold or any material advance thereof would advance bonds two or three per cent, in a single day.

Stocks move independently and are managed by cliques. The ease of the money market sustains prices for the present.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 113¾; Silver, 111; Eighty-one's, 114¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 111¾; do 1864, 110¼; do 1865, 110¾; do 1865, Consols, 109¾; do 1867, 110; do 1868, 110¾; Ten Forties, 107¾; Adams Express Company 60¾; Merchants Union Express Company, 53; American Express Company, 37½; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; New York Central 85¼; Reading, 97; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¼; Michigan Southern, 87¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 120 Chicago & North Western, 73¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 88½; Erie 25¾.

EXCHANGE.

	Sight.	Small.
London, per £	$5.80	$5.65
Paris, per franc	21¼	23¼
Berlin, thaler	82	83
Frankfort, florins	47½	48

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 5, 1870.

Affairs in Wall street are generally quiet to-day, owing to a halt in the downward course of gold premium. There is a general disposition to await the action of the Senate on Monday on the funding bill, which promises to be the next pivot upon which the gold market will turn. At the close of the day there was more animation and activity in the gold room, which was the result of a vague rumor that a bull combination had been formed. The events of next week promise to be exciting. The shrinkage in values has stimulated trade and the amount of merchandize distributed from this point this week is larger than any previous one since the opening of the year. Rumors are afloat of the coming consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, but lack authentication.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent. The bank statement is favorable, showing a gain in reserve, loans, $268,634,212; increase, $148,570; specie, $35,898,493; increase, $204,204; circulation, $33,786,942; decrease, $46,963; deposits, $213,078,341, increase, $1,945,398; legal tenders, $64,-065,953; increase, $294,109.

Sterling Exchange at 9¼@9¾. Gold higher, but with an unsettled feeling; opened at 113¾; touched 114, and fell to 113½ but closed at 113⅝ with more activity at the close. Carrying rates 2@5 per cent. Clearances, $101,000,000; exports for the week were $288,453.

Governments quiet but firm. Coupons of '81, 15@15¼; do '62, 11¾@12; do '64, 10¾@10¾; do '65, 10¾@11; do new, 9¾@ 9¾; do '67, 10¾@10¼; do '68, 10¾@10¾; 10-40's, 7¼@7⅝.

State Bonds firmer with a large advance in Virginias, owing to heavy purchases on London account and a prospect of a settlement of the differences between Virginia and West Virginia. Missouris, 93¾; old Tennessees, 56½; new, 45¾; old Virginias, 72; new, 70; old North Carolinas, 45½; new, 21¾; Louisiana Levee 6's, 75¾.

Stocks were firm and fluctuations slight. The principal transactions were in the North Western, Vanderbilt and Rock Island shares.

Five Twenty Prices.—Canton, 60¼; Cumberland, 30½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 8¼; do preferred, 18; Water Power, 18; Hartford & Erie, 6¾; Adams Express, 60¼; Wells & Fargo, 21¾; American, 37¾; United States, 56½; Pacific Mail, 38½; N. Y. C., 95¾; Erie, 25¼; do. pref. 42¾; Harlem, 140¾; do preferred, 46; Hudson Scrip, 93¼; Reading, 97¾. New York Central, 120¾; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 135; Pittsburgh, 98; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 85¾; Rock Island, 120; St. Paul, 62¾; do preferred, 76; Wabash, 44; do. preferred, 71½; Fort Wayne, 91¼; Terre Haute, 36; do. preferred, 62; Chicago and Alton, 113½; do. preferred, 114½; O. & M., 30¾; New Jersey Central, 103½; C. C. & C., 73¾; St. Joe preferred, 107; C. C. & I. C., 19¾; Iron Mountain, 43¾.

Boston prices: Calumut, 70; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 83; Quincy 17.

Imports for the week heavy; dry goods, $3,274,040; general merchandize, $4,257,-212.

Sub Treasury balance: gold, $74,334,-385; currency, $4,817,341; general balance, $80,494,088.

Receipts from customs during the week were $2,196,911. Disbursements of coin, interest chiefly on 10-40 bonds, $2,497,663.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The market was exceedingly quiet, but very little business was done. Weurgan prints sold at 10 to 9c; irregular makes of brown, bleached and blue unsteady. Augusta Plaid Osnaburgs sold at 17¾c, Maryland A. S. 11¾c, and New York Mills cottonades 42¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Flour dull; Northwestern extra family $5,37@5,75; Indiana and Ohio do $5,25@6,00. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,25@1,26, the latter for choice. Rye held at $1. Corn quiet and favors buyers; new yellow 90@ 93c, chiefly 91c; do afloat 93c. Oats quiet; Pennsylvania 54@56c. Whisky scarce at $1,03 for western iron bound.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March. 5, 1870.

The markets, in a general way, present but little that is new or really important. The decline in gold has been the chief feature of the week, and, as might be expected, it has strenghtened the impression that already existed in regard to lower prices. All imported goods, including sugars and coffees, have been weak and declining for several weeks past, and looks now as if the bottam had not yet been touched; and, in fact, there has been a pretty sharp shrinkage in nearly all of the leading commodities within the past sixty days. Of course, business is dull and is likely to continue so until confidence has been restored, as people are timid about doing anything in the present condition of affairs, and the demand for everything is restricted within the smallest possible compass.

APPLES—There is a continued steady demand, and while the market is somewhat firmer, prices are unchanged, $3@ 3¼ for fair to prime, and $3,75 @4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

BUTTER—Is in steady demand, particular the better grades, with sales of prime roll at 34@35, and fancy brands at 37@38c.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged—$2@ 2¼ per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over; may be quoted nominally at 2¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Sales Western Reserve at 17; Hamburg 17¾; Ohio Factory 18; Ohio Goshen 18¾@19; New York Goshen 19¾ @20.

CARBON OIL—Dull and drooping; we quote standard brands at 25@25½, for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 26½@27, in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl,

CORN MEAL—Is dull and cannot be quoted above 85@90c per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull and unchanged. Apples, 7@8c; Peaches, 7½@ 8¼ for quarters, and 9¾@10¾ for halves. Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 25 @28.

DRESSED HOGS—9¾@10c.

EGGS—Unchanged at 23@26.

FEATHERS—Sales at 55@60, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FISH—Sales Lake Herring at $4¼ per half bbl, and White Fish at $9¼.

FLOUR—There is only a moderate local demand, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $5@5½ for spring, and $5¾@6 for winter. Rye flour $5@5¼.

GRAIN—There is very little wheat offering here, which is owing mainly to the fact that there is nothing in it for dealers, not even a small commission, and they do not care about handling it; we continue to quote nominally at $1,10 @1,15 for good to choice white and red. Oats unchanged; 42@43c, buying 45@47c, selling; sales on track at 44@45c. Corn is firmer but unchanged; sales on wharf at 79c. Rye is dull but unchanged at 80@ 85c. Prime State barley nominal; we quoted at 90c, and fall at $1,00. We understand that one of our large brewing firms recently bought some 20,000 bushels of prime Canada, at a price equivalent, it is said, to 90 @ $1,05 here.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; prime baled is still quoted at $18@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales at Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—F. Sallers & Co. quote extra No. 1 at $1,35@1,35, and No. 2 at 88.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@ 2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

POTATOES—Demand fair and market steady but prices unchanged at 45c, on track and wharf, and 50c in store.

PEAS—$1,70@1,75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote at 12¾ for plain Shoulders, and 13¾ for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15¼@15¾; Clear 16¾; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾; Lard, in tierces, 15¾@ 15¾; in buckets, 16¾@16¾. Mess Pork, $28@28½.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is in fair demand but unchanged, at $8@8½. Timothy seed, $4¼@5, and Flax seed, $2,10@1,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $19, oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 5, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market has again been very dull and heavy this week, the sales again being very small, and the business, to use a common and not very elegant expression, is as dead as a "door nail." Compared with last week, refined has still further declined, while crude yesterday and to day appeared to be a shade stronger, although there is no quotable advance. The slight firmness in crude is owing to a slightly improved demand, nothing else, and so far as we have been able to discover, no one, as yet, is willing to pay the slightest advance. With the continued decline in gold and no falling off in the production, together with the fact that the demand both for home consumption and export continue light, has impressed the trade, generally, with the belief that prices are likely to rule low for some time to come, and this, of course has a tendency to restrict business and retard operations. We are in hopes, however, that the worst is about over, that a reaction is near at hand, and that the dullness which has prevailed for the last two months will be succeeded by activity and bouyancy in the spring and summer.

Receipts crude this week, 12,498; last week, 9,893; from January 1st to date, 156,617; same time last year 107,424. Exports refined this week, 3,448; last week 10,111; from January 1st to date, 65,527; sametime last year, 56,406. Sales this week 9,200; last week, 8,500.

CRUDE.

Market steady but quiet and unchanged. Spot or seller almost any delivery between now and July 1, 42 bid and 12½ asked. Buyer until July, 13½ @13¾ buyer all year, 14½@14¾.

REFINED.

Dull and weak but without quotable change. Sale 500 each April and May at 28; and 500 each May to December at 30. The market closed April or May to September, 28½@29.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Eagle Oil Works 160, on account B. S. Duncan; Fisher Bro. 720, on account E. H. Long; Penn Oil Works 80, on account P. Hutchinson; A. W. Bell 46, on account J. B. Barbour.

Total ..... 1,006 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bro. 108 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

A. W. Bell & Co. 100 bbls refined to A. W. Bell & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & Co. 195 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 882 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

National Refining & Storing Co. 158 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

H. W. C. Tweddle 100 bbls lub. oil to J. R. Bartlett, Philadelphia.

H. W. C. Tweddle 61 bbls lub. oil to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Total refined ..... 1,683 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 153 bbls benzine to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

Hutchinson Oil Refining Co. 151 bbls refined to A. R. McHenry, Phil'a.

Total ..... 304 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 2,300 bales at 22½c for uplands. Flour—receipts 7,586 bbls—flour active and without decided change, with sales of 7,000 bbls at $4,65@4,80 for superfine State and western, $4,90@5,70 for common to choice extra State, $4,50@5,80 for do extra western, $5,50@6,10 for good choice white wheat extra, $5@6 for common to choice round hoop Ohio, $5,30@ 6,15 for common to fair extra St. Louis, $6,20@8,50 for good choice do; closing steady; included in sales were 2,000 bbls extra State at $5 delivered. Rye flour firm, with sales of 250 bbls at $4,40@5,50. Whisky steady without change, with sales of 150 bbls at 90@91c for western free. Receipts wheat, 12,808 bush; down 1 cent better and quiet, with sales of 31,000 bushels at $1,08 for November railroad spring, $1,17¾@1,18 for choice No. 2 Minn. delivered; $1,25@1,30 winter red and amber western; $1,33 amber Tennessee, and $1,60@1,70 choice white State. Barley dull and lower; 1,800 bus 75@85c for two rowed State, and $1@1,05 Canada western. Barley Malt quiet. Corn very scarce and 1c better; receipts 4 762, sales 34,000 bush 97c@$1 new mixed western; $1,02¾@1,04¾ old do in store and afloat; $1,05 new Penna yellow. Oats heavy; receipts 6 000, sales 17,000 bus 55@56½c State. Sugar dull: 80 hhds Cuba 9½@10. Molasses dull. Petroleum heavy at 15¾c for crude and 28½@29c for refined. Leather: hemlock sole active at 29@30c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light weights, 29½@30½c for middle do, 29½@30 for heavy do, 28½@29c for California light weights, 29c for middle do, and 27@29 for heavy do. Wool firm for high grades, with sales 500,000 lbs at 47@ 52½c for domestic fleece, 34c for unwashed, 48c for pulled, 19½@20 for Texas, 16@28c for California, 45@62½c for Mestiza, and 30@31c for Syrna. Hops quiet. Linseed Oil dull. Pork a shade firmer, with sales 900 bbls at $25,87@26,25 for new mess, $20,75@21 for prime and $22,50 @24 for prime mess; also sales 1,500 bbls new mess seller March, April and May, at $25,75@26. Beef steady, with sales 200 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, $14@ 17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef dull, 50 tierces at $25@27 prime mess; $28@30 for Indian mess. Beef hams steady; sales of 150 bbls at $28@32. New cut meats steady; sales of 170 packages at 10¾@11¾c; shoulders 14@ 14½c. Hams—Middles dull; sales of 40 boxes long clear on private terms. Dressed hogs at 11@11¼c for western. Lard heavy, sales 475 tierces at 15¾@ 14½c steam; 15@15½c kettle rendered; also sales of 250 tierces steam seller four months at 14¾c. Butter more steady at 14@26c Ohio; 26@46c State. Cheese dull at 14¾@17½c. Metals—Sheathing copper quiet at 52c. Ingot dull and drooping; 20c for Lake and Baltimore. Pig iron in fair request at $36@38 for No 1 foundry. Spelter dull and weak at $32@35. American bar iron dull at $92,50. Refined English and American sheet iron quiet at 10@12½ gold. Russian nails quiet at 4½c for cut clinched; 28@29c for horse shoe.

Latest.—Flour steady, with an export demand for low grades extra. Wheat a shade firmer at $1 12@1 18 for No. 2 spring, and $1 26@1 30 for winter red and amber western. Rye dull and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 55@56½c for western, and 61@62½c for Ohio. Corn scarce and very firm at 98@$1 for sound new mixed western; old $1 02¾ in store, and $1 04¾ afloat. Pork dull for mess $25,75 was bid and $25 87 asked. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Bacon dull and nominal. Lard more active and firmer, with sales 2000 tierces prime steam, seller April and May, at 14¼c. Eggs in fair request at 27½@28c.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Eastern Exchange firm, steady and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat more active, unsettled and irregular; sales No. 1 at 86@87c; No. 2 at 78¾@79¼c, closing 79c, cash, and 80c, seller April; the market is unchanged this afternoon. Corn firmer, closing at 70¾c for No. 2, 55c, new, and 55@62, for no grade. Oats dull, closing at 36¾c for No. 2. Rye steady and quiet at 67@67½c for No. 2 barley dull and nominally unchanged. Highwines dull at 94@95c. Provisions quiet and easier. Mess Pork closed at $25,50. Lard 13¾c. Dressed Hogs dull, closing at $10,25@10,75, dividing on 200 pounds. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 6 030 bbls flour, 40,100 bus wheat, 19,843 bus corn, 5,572 bus oats, 2,400 bus barley, 4,176 head of hogs. Shipments were: 6,167 bbls flour, 13,960 bus wheat, 1,840 bus corn, 1,800 bus oats, 1,160 bus barley, 5,068 head of hogs.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Whiskey offered at 94c and no sales. Mess pork was offered at $26,50@26,75. Bulk meats at 9¾@13¾@14@14½c for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon—sales shoulders at 11¾@11¾c; sides sold to a limited extent at 15@16c for clear rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams 17@18c. Butter scarce and inactive. Eggs have advanced to 26c from 23@24c. Lard. Linseed oil dull at 98c. Lard oil at $1,20 @1,30 for extra. Petroleum dull at 28@ 30c. Sugar dull at 10@13¼c. Molasses at 75@80c. Coffee dull at 24c.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—Tobacco active and firm; lugs quoted nominal at 21¾@22c. Wheat dull; spring opened lower at 83c for No 2 inspected, for No 1 do at 85c, for No 2 red fall at 97c@$1,02, for No 1 do $1,08@1,10. Corn nixed 75c, for No 2 at 76c. Oats dull at 56c. Barley nominal 1,05 for Minnesota. Rye dull at 70@72c. Whisky dull at 95c. Sugar quiet at 9¾ 13c. Coffee steady at 20@23c. Cattle active and firm at 5½@6¾c for prime to choice, 7@7¾c for extra. Hogs in good request at 7¾@9¼c.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Flour active and firm for all grades at yesterday's figures. Wheat firm: Pennsylvania $1 26. Corn more active: white and yellow 94@ 95c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Rye steady at 85@90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at $1@1 01.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—Cotton nominal; receipts 1,566 bales; exports 1,960. Flour $5@5,57. Corn 94@95c. Oats 65c. Hay $25. Bran 25c. Pork dull at $25@25,50. Lard 15c@15½. Bacon quiet: shoulders 13c and sides 17c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 11c and sides 15¼c.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at 85c for No 1 and 83c for No 2. Oats weak at 40c for No 2. Corn firm at 53c for new. Rye and barley nominal. Dressed hogs steady at $10@10,25.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—Bagging unchanged 25c. Cotton dull; middling 20¾. Flour steady; extra family $5@5,25. Tobacco firm: 93 hhds $5,50@7 trash to lugs, and $8@18 lugs to good leaf.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Petroleum dull and inactive; refined held at 25¾@26c for large lots, and 26¾@28c for small; crude unchanged at $5,90 per bbl.

DETROIT, March 5.—Wheat 1@1½c lower; No 1 white $1,14¾@1,14¾. Oats 47c; regular $1,05@1,06. Barley $1,65@ 1,70 per cental. Rye lowered $1,25.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Live Hogs dull at $8,25@9,12½ for common to extra. Cattle dull at $5,50@5,75 for light to extra smooth steers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 5.—161 green hides, M Delange; 11 hxs butter, Woodworth & D; 5 half bbls butter, Vangorder & S; 1 bbl alcohol, F Braun; 1 box butter, V M, & Co; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 400 sks do, owner; 50 bbls high wines, Shipton & W; 50 tcs lard, J H Parker; 50 do hams, Dalzell & T; 1 car iron, Tim Maloney; 100 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 1,684 bdls rags, R Christy; 1 roll leather, W Flaccus & Son; 60 bdls b handles, H Langcamp & Co; 23 pkgs butter, J A Graff & Co; 155 g hides, G N Hoffstott; 100 bbls flour, owner; 2 bbls eggs, John Wilson & Son; 30 bxs cheese, Canfield & K; 300 bxs glass, C Ihmsen & Son; 50 bbls oil, G E Palmer & Co; 50 bbls beans, Voigt, & Co; 1 car staves, M P Adams; 10 pkgs butter, 186 sks oats, H Rea Jr; 17 bdls brooms, John Portarfield; 4 kegs lard, Seghmyer & Voskamp.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 5.—3 cars brooms, Graff, Bennett & Co; 6 cars ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do lake supore, Rees, Graff & Dull; 2 do do, Jones & Laughlin; 1 do iron ore, Park Bros & Co; 1 do lumber, R A Clark & Co; 45 bdls brooms, Hostetter; 10 bbls lager beer, J Kessler; 25 bxs cheese, J B Canfield; 9 drums, 2 tubs, 1 bx tobacco, Pretzfield Bro; 78 sks barley, J M Carson & Co; 3 bbls, 1 bx tallow, J G Craighead; 20 bbls apples, Fisher & Bro; 6 kgs butter, Meanor & Harper; 6 sks rye, 31 do oats, 26 bbls apples, Day & Co; 2 bbls, 1 bx butter, 1 tub do, 6 kgs lard, Voigt, M & Co; 80 sks oats, Zug & Co; 5 kegs, 4 bxs butter, 1 keg lard, 40 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 14 springs, Coleman, Kahm & Co; 25 sks oats, 2 bbls eggs, 1 tub butter, 10 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 46 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 24 do do, W H Graff & Co; 10 bbls apples, 2 do cider, J Christy; 90 bbls bone dust, Seward & Emerson.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 5.—184 bgs flour, Schoenmaker; 4 l; 10 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 1 box meat, G H Anderson; 8 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'B; 5 do eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 2 hhds tobacco, Martin Heyl; 57 bgs barley, F Schleida; 5 cars staves, Hastings & D; 2 do do, M P Adams Bro; 2 do bulk wheat, J W Baumgarder; 8 hides, 1 c skin, 1 bbl tallow, J Waldon; 4 bxs tools, J W Woodwell; 1 bbl glass, Dithridge & Son; 6 bbls onions, W J Sloan & Bro; 1 bbl sugar, W Miller & Co; 24 bgs meal, Day & Co; 5 do do, W H Graff & Co; 2 do do, S Devol; 25 do flour, H Riddle; 6 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 5 do do, M W Rankin & Bro; 1 car lime, J R Holmes & Co; 1 do metal, Lindsay & McCutchson; 3 do do, Lowis, Bailey & Dalzell; 97 bbls onions, 160 sks flour, Hippley & Beckert; 10 doz brooms, Jos O'Hanlon; 11 do do, Moon Bro; 4 sks beans, F Owens; 1 car flax seed, M B Suydam; 1 do metal, Rogers & B; 100 sks flour, Rose & Ewing; 1 car wheat, Kennedy Bro; 1 do staves, Stott & B; 12 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 car lumber, Jas McBriar; 3 kegs pearl barley, C Yeagle.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 5.—6 cars limestone, Shoenberger B & Co; 700 tons railroad, iron, Burlington & Cedar Rapids, R R Co; 67 cars coal, Foster & Kier; 43 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 24 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 160 bgs oats, 32 do corn, 10 do wheat 4 do rye, 1 car grain, Scott & Gisal; 34 sks oats, J Carothers, 15 bags clover seed, 9 do dried fruit, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car rye, D Wallace; 1 car iron, Graff, Bennett & Co; 3 pkgs hides, 1 car staves, Rees, G & D.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 5.—57 bgs corn, W Welsh & Co; 150 bdls paper, A M Keppell; 87 do do, Markle & Co; 8 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 24 bbls apples, Thomas Mitchell; 50 chairs, T B Young & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, PA., March 6.—River at a stand, with 30 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 33 degrees at 6 P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 6.—River stationary with 5 feet of water in the channel. Snowing. Thermometer 32 at 5 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 6.—River stationary, with about 5 feet of water in the channel. Snowing. Thermometer 30 at 7 P. M.

The river was about stationary yesterday afternoon, with 6½ feet in the channel by the Monongahela mark. Weather continues very changable, though the indications generally are favorable for more water.

There were but two transient boats in port yesterday, the Argosy and the Camelia. The Argosy is laid up and the Camelia is loading for St. Louis.

The Carrie V. Kountz arrived at New Orleans on Friday.

The St. Charles was advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

The R. C. Gray departed for Nashville on Saturday with a fair trip, and she can get all she wants below. Pilots, Wm. Williamson and Geo. Hughes.

The Kate Putnam departed for New Orleans loaded down almost to the guards, and her hurricane almost covered with plows, wagons and other Pittsburgh manufactures. Pilots, James Henderson and Wm. Goslee.

It is reported that Capt. Hugh Campbell, late of the Mary Davage, was to leave on Saturday evening for St. Louis by rail to assume command of the Nellie Rogers, and load her for Pittsburgh.

Frank Whiting, late clerk of the Mary Davage, and who was obliged to resign in consequence of ill-health, is getting better.

Pilot James Whitten, who was to have went on the Mary Davage, but who was too late getting here, went home on the R. C. Gray.

THE NEW STEAMER JUNIATA.—This is the name selected by Capt. C. L. Brennan for his new boat, and as we have previously intimated she was built expressly for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packet trade. She has been visited by quite a number of steamboatmen within the past few days, men who know good work when they see it, and the feeling is general that she is admirably adapted, in every respect, for the trade for which she was constructed, that she completely "fills the bill." While she is large and roomy, she is withal of light draught, will trim up on twenty eight inches, and is consequently built after a large amount of freight on a low or medium stage of water. This is a very important point for a boat in the packet trade on the upper end of the Ohio river, where there are many shoal places, and the probability is that the Juniata will go through where other boats of her size and capacity would stick.

She is 255 feet in length, 33½ feet beam, 32 feet floor, 5 feet 10 inches depth of hold. The hull which is a good job, being constructed of good material and well put together, was built at the yard of Messrs Dilworth & Kerr. Boilers, 4 in number, 24 feet long 38 inches in diameter, were furnished by Tuern & Co. The engines, are from the well-known establishment, of James Rees, and, as might be expected, are all that could be desired. Cylinders, 19 inches in diameter and 6½ feet stroke. The cabin which is very much admired, is the handiwork of Mather Chambers, and is, in fact, all that attained quite a reputation for good work. The main cabin contains 48 state rooms with berths to accommodate 104 passengers. It is elegantly furnished, and while there is nothing dull about it, nevertheless, presents a very handsome appearance and is very generally admired. The carpets, chandeliers and furniture, have been selected with great care and taste, and are suited to all bought here in Pittsburgh. The texas has sufficient accommodations for the officers and cabin crew, so that all the rooms in the main cabin will be kept exclusively for passengers. At the after end of the texas is fitted up a very snug little room for the convenience of the cabin crew, when they are not engaged.

The wash room, barber shop, and bar are on one side, and pantry on the other. The pantry and cookhouse are very conviently arranged, as is the case in all other apartments of the boat.

The carpets are from the well-known carpet house of McCallum & Bro, and the general outfit by Evans, Dallas & Gilmore. Furniture, by G. H Dauler & Co.; upholstery, E. Edmundson & Co.; and copper work, James Reiter; blacksmithing, Patterson & Bishop; trucks, &c., &c., G. W. Coffin; bell and gas fitting, Fulton & Co.; block and tackle, Voigt.

This fine steamer which we have imperfectly described, will commence loading for Cincinnati to day and will leave on Thursday, and every Thursday thereafter at 12 o'clock. Returning she will leave Cincinnati very Saturday at noon.

Capt. Brennan is an old and accomplished steamboatman, and is too well known here to require any introduction through the press.

—Mr. Thomas Rees has just returned from the wreck of the Maggie Hays. He says the wreck of the Maggie has floated down to a point three miles below where her boilers exploded, and lodged on a bar, and turned upside down. His object in visiting the wreck was to secure $7,000 in money, known to have been in the safe, but he reports that he found nothing worth preserving. The safe was not in the wreck.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, of Thursday, says: Captain J. Clark, formerly commander of the Seminole, but now of the new boat C. B. Church, has contracted with James Howard & Co., for the building of a low stern wheel boat, to be finished May 1st, 130 feet long, 4 feet hold, 12 inch cylinders, 3½ feet stroke. She is to be a duplicate of Captain Tobin's boat Trenton. This boat is to be completed by the 15th of May.

—Capt. Charles Muhiman, President of the Wheeling and Parkersburgh Packet Company, brought suit, on Thursday, in the Superior Court of Cincinnati against the Louisville and Ohio Railroad Company for $30,000 damages, for the loss of the steamer Rebecca, which struck a stone barge lashed to one of the piers of the Company's bridge at Parkersburg on the night of the 7th of December last, and sunk, proving a total loss.

—Capt. Hicks King has been appointed master of the new steamer Mary Miller, now being completed at the Portland wharf. She will be ready in ten days.

—Parties from St. Louis recently purchased of the owners of the steamer Belle Lee $50,000 for the boat, but it was refused, $100,000 being the price asked.

—R. H. Frank, of Vicksburgh, lost about $4,000 worth of cotton and old iron by the disaster to the Emma No. 3. The shipments had some insurance on it.

—The Savanna left Cincinnati for this port on Thursday after taking the Messenger's Pittsburgh freight. It is said that she will be dismantled here.

—Capt. W. F. Davidson, on Thursday, closed a contract with James Mack, of Cincinnati, to build the hull of a boat for the Upper Mississippi.

—The Leonidas, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has 54 hhds sugar for this port, and the Abeona, from St. Louis, has 58 sks feed.

—The Ironsides arrived at New Orleans on Thursday, and the Boaz, was at Cairo the same day.

—The St. Charles was to have left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday.

—The Sallie arrived at New Orleans on Thursday.

—The Nick Wall passed Memphis on Thursday.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI

PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel JUNIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,

mh7 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI

PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,

fel FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The fine passenger steamer CAMELIA, ——, ——Capt. R. C. MASON. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on TUESDAY, March 8th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

mh8 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of the Liver or Indigestion, as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often consequences of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most confirmed skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he positively asserts that even when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 26th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Allegheny Councils meet next Thursday night.

The Allegheny lockup is undergoing renovation.

Controller McGowan advertises in to-day's paper for job printing.

Our Aldermen had a quiet time on Saturday. No business before them.

Official.—An adjourned meeting of the Water Committee will be held this evening at their rooms, at 7½ o'clock.

A meeting of the Birmingham School Board will be held this evening to consider the project of erecting a new school house.

Cutters were brought into requisition last evening. The roads will doubtless be in good condition for sleighing this morning.

United States Courts.—A special term of the United States District Court will commence in this city this morning. Judge Mc Candless will preside.

Personal.—Mr. Philip Mertz, one of our leading and most prosperous bankers, returned on Saturday from an extended business tour in the eastern cities.

Crowded.—The Pension office in the fourth story of the Custom House building has been thronged by persons since the 4th instant, and will be for several weeks.

Hear Mrs. Wright, the author of "Priest and Nun," next Monday evening, at Masonic Hall, on the School, Convent and Confessional—an extraordinary lecture. 2

The Allegheny Council excursionists arrived in St. Louis Saturday evening. They will return home during the present week, after visiting Louisville and Cincinnati.

Mayor Callow had nine cases before him yesterday, which he in his usual felicitous style distributed equally between our public institutions at Claremont and on the Hill.

Mayor's Office.—There were thirty-four unfortunate ovations to bad whisky in the lock-up Saturday night. They were disposed of at the Sunday morning Court in the usual manner.

Company "D."—The organization of a fourth company of the Duquesne Grays, it is said, will soon be effected. Send in your names, boys, and be ready for the next war. You will have plenty of time to drill.

It is stated that it cost one thousand dollars to bring Jas. Johnson from Montana to this city. Rather expensive. We are credibly informed that the Legislature did not receive a cent over his expenses. Who got the money?

The annual stockholders' meeting of the Girty-triumph Oil Company and the Union Refining Storing Company meet to-day at their several offices to hear the annual reports and elect officers to serve during the current year.

We are Glad to note the prosperity of the Eighth U. P. Church of this city. This Congregation starting with a few members, are now strong enough to ask for proposals to build themselves a house of worship. Notice for proposals will be found on our second page.

A "Good Joke on Snyder."—A Justice of the Peace, in one of our rural districts, in making out a commitment a few days since, inserted the name of the constable when he should have put that of the prisoner, and the mistake was not discovered until the officer arrived at the jail with his prisoner.

The Managers of the Rink request us to say the ice never was better than it is to-day. Now is the time for fun. Those who are fond of Skating should go, and all persons fond of amusement should go and see others skate. The Great Western Band will be present, and a grand time is anticipated.

Interesting, Amusive, Instructive.—Our readers should bear in mind that Madam Parqua, the talented colored lady from St. Domingo, will lecture to-morrow evening at the Baptist chapel over the U. S. Assessor's office, on Water street, near Federal, Allegheny. Her lecture at Brown's chapel last week was well delivered, well received and very interesting.

At the Funeral.—In the large assemblage of friends who attended the obsequies of the late lamented Byron H. Painter on Saturday, were several hundred employes of J. Painter & Sons, all in procession and wearing badges of mourning, thus evincing their sense of the kind and benevolent character of the deceased and the great loss they have sustained in his untimely death.

Military.—A second meeting was held Saturday evening at Col. Gerst's, Third ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing a new military company. There was quite a large attendance and a number of names were added to the roll. It was decided to hold another meeting next Saturday night when the company will be formally organized and the civil officers elected. All persons favorable to the affair are invited to attend.

Aquatic.—Walter Brown, the oarsman, arrived in the city yesterday morning and put up at the Monongahela House. During the afternoon he was called on by Coulter and a few friends when the proposed race for the championship was talked over. The conference was quite lengthy, but resulted in nothing specific further then the appointment of next Thursday as the time for the final meeting of both parties to make arrangements for the contest. Good feeling prevailed throughout the interview.

Correct Time.—The municipal authorities of Chicago have contracted with the Astronomical Society of that city for a daily time report, to be given precisely at noon. Prof. Safford will conduct the execution of this contract, for which $1,000 per year is to be paid to the Society. Since the same arrangement could no doubt be made here, with the officers at our own observatory, the propriety of some such provision for the daily notation of the true time, is submitted to the consideration of Councils in the two cities, which could devide the expense.

Cross Suits.

John Neubert made information before Alderman Taylor, Saturday afternoon, against Mary McSwiggins for larceny. Mary was employed as domestic in his house, in the Twelfth ward and, it is alleged, at various times abstracted cash, from his pocketbook to the amount of ten dollars. A warrant was issued for her arrest. Subsequently she appeared before the same magistrate and entered a charge against Neubert for assault and battery, alleging that he caught her violently by the arm and otherwise roughly abused her. The police were sent after the accused.

Jail Calendar.

The jail calendar for March term, 1870, as prepared by Warden Scandrett, shows that there are fifty-two prisoners confined in the county jail, who have been committed for trial at the ensuing term. There are several against whom there are two or more charges, making in all sixty-two charges, as follows:

Murder, 1; felonious assault and battery, 3; larceny, 35; larceny by bailee, 2; aggravated assault and battery, 1; mayhem, 1; burglary, 2; false pretences, 3; fraudulently making legal instruments, 1; adultery, 1; fornication and bastardy, 2; assault and battery, 9; illegal liquor selling, 1; total, 62.

Personal.

At a recent meeting of the Official Board of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, a resolution was passed unanimously requesting the return, for the ensuing Conference year, of the present pastor Rev. E. J. Gray. Last evening the matter was brought before the congregation, when this action was unanimously confirmed by a vote of the membership. The reverend gentleman thus honored has made himself worthy of confidence by his Christian faithfulness, zeal and ability, and this expression of sentiment is alike an appreciative testimonial of his services and creditable to the congregation over which he presides. Under such circumstances, it is not probable the Conference, which meets this month, will make any change in his pastorate.

THE BIRMINGHAM HOMICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest—The Testimony—A Further Investigation—The Guilty Man Has Probably Escaped.

The jury empanelled by Coroner Clawson to inquire into the cause and manner of the death of Jacob Ambas, who died from injuries received in a fight at a ball at Bedford Hall, Birmingham, a few days since, an account of which we previously published, met on Saturday morning at ten o'clock at the office of Justice Heisel, East Birmingham, where the investigation was commenced.

From the testimony, which we publish in full, it would appear that the man who struck the blow that deprived Ambas of his life, is still at large. None of the witnesses examined before the Coroner appear to know him, but they all agree in their account of the affair as to the description of the man who was grappling with Ambas at the time he received the fatal wound, and they also say that it was neither of the three men who have been arrested. It also appears from the testimony of several of the witnesses that John Reese took no part in the fight, as at least two of them testify to seeing him standing in the centre of the room with his hands in his pockets while the fight was progressing. The man who is suspected of killing Ambas is, however, known to the authorities and a warrant has been issued for his arrest. It is said by the officers that he left the city the morning following the affray and has not been heard of since.

TESTIMONY.

The testimony in as follows:

Caroline Bruckey, sworn.—I live at Bedford Hall: was in the dance room when the fighting began; left during the fight; Ambas came and said he was stabbed; saw Welsh stab C. Fritz; saw a knife in Welsh's right hand; he dropped the knife.

Dr. James Kerr, sworn—Thursday evening, 3d inst., I was called upon by Coroner Clawson to make a *post mortem* examination of the body of Jacob Ambas, which resulted as follows: On the abdomen a little to the right and left of the umbellicus, I found an incised wound about three-fourths of an inch in width, penetrating the parietes of the abdomen. After opening the cavity I found that the wound penetrated the omentum from which resulted peritonitis, resulting in the formation of pus, and was the cause of death. The heart was found to be perfectly sound.

Jacob Dutz, sworn—Jacob Ambas, was one of the musicians; everything was quiet until about one o'clock, some of the parties I did not know; knew John Reese and Pat Welsh; was told by the doorkeeper that Reese and Welsh did not pay; told Reese he could not stay unless he paid 50 cents; Reese said he only wanted a glass of beer, and did not want to dance; shortly afterwards saw Reese with a red ribbon or badge; asked him if he had paid for it, he said it was none of my business; did not see the fighting.

John Bratnack, sworn—Was at the ball; met Reese down stairs and told him he could come up if the management had no objection; left the ball room and was sitting in another room, when I heard the fighting; saw A. Long and Jacob Ambas clinched, and hitting each other; did not see a knife used at any time during the fight.

Philip Lauer, sworn—I attended to Jacob Ambas, knew nothing of the cutting.

W. Musselheimer sworn—Was at the hall; saw Ambras there; was there all the time; don't know who done the cutting; the only fighting was between Long and Ambras; knew A. Long, Reese and Welsh of the fighting; left early; saw Pat Welsh with a knife; did not see any others with a knife; I knocked Welsh down with a chair; Welsh dropped the knife; he was fighting with Fritz when I hit him with a chair; asked Ambras who cut him, and he said he did not think it was that little man who did it, but he would not trust the big man.

Jacob Penn sworn—Was at the hall; was dancing when the fight commenced; saw Ambras and a small man whom they called Long, clinched and striking each other; did not see any one use a knife; when the fight commenced I went into an adjoining room; do not know who done the cutting; did not see Reese do anything.

John Meyers, sworn—Went to the ball with Mr. Penn, about half past nine o'clock; saw Ambras there; saw a little man who wanted to fight with Ambrose; did not see the knife until Welsh was knocked down with the chair. Saw Reese standing in the middle of the floor with his hands in his pockets and his basket hanging on his arm. He did not engage in the fight while I was there. The knife dropped out of Welsh's hand on the floor and I picked it up and carried it down stairs and gave it to George Deitz.

Christian Humm, sworn—Saw the fight, but do not know who did the cutting; did not know any of the party but Reese; could not say that he done anything.

William Gedekoh, sworn—Was at the ball on the night of the difficulty; I did not see the start of the fight; do not know what started it; I saw Fritz, Ambas and two or three others fighting. There was a little Weishman knocked down and kicked; he was a small man, but I did not know his name; Fritz was fighting with Welsh and the little man; don't know his name; I did not see a knife. While they were fighting, Ambas knocked the little man down with a chair. I saw Welsh stick at Fritz's abdomen, and then some one took a chair and knocked Welsh down. After that I heard Fritz say that he was stabbed; I did not see the knife. While they were fighting I saw Long standing by a window at one side of the Hall; Ambas and the little man, whose name I do not know, were fighting; Long then went up to Ambas, and Ambas knocked him down; I then had to leave. I know Reese; he was not fighting that I seen; I saw him afterwards in the other room. He staid some time afterwards. He was there when the Doctor came. I know Reese personally, and did not see him engaged in the fight. I saw him after the cutting was done, down stairs with Ambas.

At this point the investigation closed for the present, and the jury adjourned to meet at the office of Justice Heisel, Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M.

Bold Till Tapping.

The thieves which now infest our community, either from desperation or more likely the immunity from punishment they have so long enjoyed, are more bold and daring than ever. Hardly a day passes without some operation being recorded of their increasing impudence and adroitness. Another illustration occurred in Allegheny on Friday evening. A couple of the fraternity, bearing, however, no external signs of their occupation, entered the grocery store of Mr. Philip Jacobs, No. 224 Ohio street. After inquiring the prices of several articles, one of the fellows induced the proprietor to go with him to the rear of the store to look at some molasses. The companion who stayed in front dextrously managed, unobserved by the storekeeper, to reach over the counter and abstract ten dollars from the till. A few minutes afterwards both youths left the store without making any purchase. Mr. Jacobs was not long in discovering his loss, but by this time the fellows had made good their escape. He was thankful, however, to get off so light, as in the same drawer, a little farther back, was a roll of bills amounting to about $60, which the thief might as well have had if he had only known of it. There is no clue to the parties, but the loser thinks he could recognize them again. It is not probable he will have the opportunity.

Mortality Report.

The following is the list of interments in this city from the 21st day of February to the 28th day of February, 1870, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

The causes of death were: croup 1, phthisis pulmonalis 6, abcess cerebri 1, rupture and inflammation of bowels 1, softening of brain 1, scarlet fever 7, organic disease of heart 1, hydrocephalus 1, debility 1, premature birth 3, railroad injury 1, still born 2, scald 1, capillary bronchitis 1, pneumonia 2, whooping cough 1, compression of brain 1, epileptic apoplexia 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 9; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 1; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 0; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 2; from 70 to 80, 1; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 0.

The total number of deaths were 33. Males 16; females 17. White 31; colored 2.

Personal.

At a recent meeting of the Official Board of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, a resolution was passed unanimously requesting the return, for the ensuing Conference year, of the present pastor Rev. E. J. Gray. Last evening the matter was brought before the congregation, when this action was unanimously confirmed by a vote of the membership. The reverend gentleman thus honored has made himself worthy of confidence by his Christian faithfulness, zeal and ability, and this expression of sentiment is alike an appreciative testimonial of his services and creditable to the congregation over which he presides. Under such circumstances, it is not probable the Conference, which meets this month, will make any change in his pastorate.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

SATURDAY, March 5.—The argument list was taken up and a number of motions disposed of, but nothing of importance was done.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

219 Peters & Rutherford vs Bannantine & Co.
220 Bowers vs Donnelly, et al.
6 Kreuzkamp vs Ellen E. Grady's admin's.
52 Flanegan vs Gibson, et al.
55. Irvine, for use, vs Nat. Ref. and Storing Co.
56 Kerr vs McClelland, et al.
59 Kendall vs Bryson, et al.
61 Trunick vs Joice, et al.
62 Gazzam, trustee, vs Robson & Campbell.
64 Kerr vs Morrow.
65 Caldwell & Bro. vs Millingar, gar.
66 Same vs same.

Common Pleas.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

SATURDAY, March 5.—The time of the Court was occupied with the usual Saturday business, none of which was of any public importance.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

401 Carr vs. Pier.
97 Cook vs. Mills.
210 Aul vs. Bolander.
162 Hazlett vs. Porter.
184 McGinnisss vs. Hamilton.
391 Turnpike Co. vs Oakland R. R. Co.
24 Stone vs. Kramer.
58 Flinn vs. McClarren.
65 Schutz vs. Bell.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Stowe and Collier.

SATURDAY, March 5.—J. V. Kerr, committed some time since by the Mayor in default of bail, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, was discharged on his own recognizance to appear at the present term of court.

The March Term of this court opens Monday, Judge Sterrett presiding.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

421. Com. vs. John W. Pilcok, et. al.
345. Com. vs. John Winsworth.
15. Com. vs. Joseph Lofink, et. al.
5. Com. vs. Christ. Bradford, et. al.
18. Com. vs. Wm. Purviance, et. al.
14. Com. vs. Pat Shields, et. al.
12. Com. vs. J. Roberts, et. al.
9. Com. vs. George Young, et. al.
1. Com. vs. Margaret Conners.
2. Com. vs. Maurice Conners.
3. Com. vs. Patrick Burns.
4. Com. vs. Henry Wilson.
5. Com. vs. Henry Shupp.
6. Com. vs. Barnard Rust.
7. Com. vs. D. McDonahue.
8. Com. vs. Mary Sawyer.
9. Com. vs. Joseph Stounhouser.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

181 Com. vs. Nicholas Hoffman et al.
310 Com. vs. James Johnson.
398 Com. vs. Jacob Wenninger.
255 Com. vs. D. P. Hatch et al.
324 Com. vs. John C. Kenchler.
236 Com. vs. Simon Strauss.
258 Com. vs. Wm. Lynch.
150 Com. vs. Fred. Hall.
61 Com. vs. John Medsar.
22 Com. vs. James A. McFadden.
278 Com. vs. Henry A. Snodgrass.
12 Com. vs. John Jackson.
418 Com. vs. Thos. A. McGraw.
10 Com. vs. Francis Lentz.
11 Com. vs. J. L. King.

Meat Inspector's Report.

Our efficient and energetic Meat Inspector seems to be the right man in the right place. The following detailed and satisfactory report of his operations during the past month exhibits the manner in which he discharges his duty:

The number of shops visited during the month was 84; killing of which number I have classed nineteen as being number one. Forty-two as being number two, and ten as being number three.

Out of class three I have made the following seizures:

FEBRUARY 3.—Seized at the shop of Mr. Lippert, 5th avenue, about one hundred pounds of unsound meat which was thrown into the Ohio river by my order and in my presence. It being his first offence no suit was brought.

FEBRUARY 9—Seized and confiscated for the use of the city, two calves not two weeks old, and quite unfit for food, from the wagon of Daniel Mike (butcher.) Sold the same to Mr. Sloop, who, being qualified before Alderman Cartwright that he would not offer them for sale until in proper order. Price realized, five dollars.

FEBRUARY 12.—Seized at the shop of Lewis Boyer, Penn street, nearly a whole beef, unsound meat. I gave him one of two alternatives either to throw it into the river or convey it to the Mayors office and have a hearing. He preferred the former, which was done in my presence.

FEBRUARY 17.—Seized at the Diamond Market, one large hog the property of M. C. Shoemaker. It was quite diseased, badly tainted, from the fact of it being badly dressed and kept too long on hands. The offender was arrested and taken before His Honor Mayor Brush, and upon his pleading ignorance he was discharged, this being his first offence. The hog being forfeited and sold to Mr. Steakly, who was qualified before Alderman Nicholson that he would not use or sell the same for any other purpose than for soap fat. The price realized for said hog is twenty dollars—Total—$25.

THOS. W. LINDSAY, Meat Inspector.
PITTSBURGH, February 28th, 1870.

Promenading.

Plenty of proud, priggish, pleasant, primp, pompous, pretentious, political, plump, prejudiced, plucky, pitiful, pinch-penny, pert, pretty, profane, pious, pharisaical, prayerful, prodigal, plodding, prepossessing, presumptuous, philanthropic, puerile, prudish, prosy, pompous, perfumed, polished, practical, poor, purse proud, praiseworthy, pushing, progressive, polite, pusillanimous, pedantic, prattling, powdered, painted, profligate, prudent, pink eyed, pig headed, proper, prosperous, popular, portly, pondering, provincial, plagiarize, philosophical, profound, picayune, prying, pugnacious, puffy, prompt, professional, punctilious, punchy, punctual, precise, potential, portionless, perambulating, preeminent, preaching, pure, positive, pow-wowing, pioneering, poking, pimpled, pettish, perverse, pensive, paradoxical, peculiar, penetrative, passionate, playful, pliant, persuasive, philomathic, petted, perridious, patient, partial, peripatetic, pulpous, plain, pert, tonic, piqued, plausible, plotting, poetical, persevering, perplexed, patronizing, parsimonious, parasitical, palavering people parading Pittsburgh's principal promenades Saturday afternoon.

Remarkable Cure.

Mr. John Douglass, a respectable farmer, who resides at Turtle Creek, twelve miles from the city, an old subscriber, called at our office on Saturday and expressed himself very gratefully for having been cured of an obstinate and painful rheumatism by Doctor Darrin, the Specialist, who has his rooms at the Robinson House, Duquesne Way. Mr. Douglass says he had no faith in the methods of Dr. Darrin, but inasmuch as he was sorely afflicted and is now, as he thinks, thoroughly cured, merely by the manipulation of the Doctor's hands, and without medicines, he feels it to be a public testimony to his unexpected cure, that others may profit by the wonderful skill of Dr. Darrin, as he has done, and to that end he handed us the annexed card:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Having seen many testimonials of wonderful cures performed by Dr. Darrin at the Robinson House, Pittsburgh, in your paper, I am desirous to let the public know the benefit I have received. For about twenty years I have been severely afflicted with rheumatism—at times—so that I could not move my arm to my head. With two treatments, without medicine of any kind, but simply passes of the hands of Dr. Darrin, I consider myself perfectly cured, and would advise all my friends similarly afflicted to see what magnetic hands can do for you. I can be referred to by letter or otherwise at my house, in Turtle Creek, Pa.

JOHN DOUGLASS.

On the 26th ult., at Utica, Ohio, a little son of J. H. Armstrong, aged ten years, performed an act of true heroism. While playing with some companions on the ice on Sicking Creek, one of his companions venturing too near a place where some ice had been taken from a few days before, fell in. Thinking he was drowning he exclaimed "Good bye, home." But at that moment young Armstrong caught him and drew him safely out. While looking at the place another companion fell in and sunk twice, but when up for the last time young Armstrong again proved himself equal to the emergency, for he caught him by the hair and drew him out in safety. Just as he performed the noble deed the ice broke upon which he was standing, but he fortunately escaped.

All the Nutritious Properties of three loaves of bread are contained in a glass of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s cream ale.

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.

St. Patrick's Day—The Coming Celebration.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of citizens of Irish nationality was held at Lafayette Hall, Saturday evening, March 5th, to arrange the preliminaries for the demonstration on the 17th inst.

The meeting was called to order by John A. Strain, Esq., on whose motion Mr. Owen Fitzsimmons was elected Chairman.

The object of the meeting, as stated by Mr. Strain, was to hear the report of the committee on finance, a number of whom it was intimated were ready to swell the exchequer of the treasurer with various amounts collected. It was deemed of the utmost importance to hear from the committee at the earliest possible moment, in order that nothing would interfere with the arrangements now being carried out for the celebration. Mr Strain said that the demonstration on the 17th would, he doubted not, be creditable to every Irishman in the Commonwealth, and an honor to each and everyone that would participate in it. In order to better the facilities for the collection of funds by the finance committee, to defray the expenses incurred in the turn-out, a committee was appointed to work in conjunction with it, consisting of Dr. Donnelly, Peter O'Neil, Owen Fitzsimmons, Edward Hogan, and Dominee Gallagher.

The Committee on Hall reported that the Order of Hibernians had generously tendered Lafayette Hall free of expense.

The Committee on Speakers reported that Andrew Burt, Esq., had consented to deliver an oration.

Dr. Donnelly asked for information concerning the amount required to defray the expenses of the demonstration, and received in reply that about three hundred dollars would be necessary.

It was moved that the Finance Committee meet on Friday evening, next, at 137 Grant street.

Thereupon quite a number of persons subscribed to the fund, and afterward the meeting adjourned.

Industrial Items.

A pair of rolling mill shears are now being made that will cut a six inch bar of round iron cold. They will weigh when completed some sixteen tons and are being built by an accomplished mechanic of rolling mill experience. There are now no shears in Pittsburgh that will cut iron so large.

Coulters for plows are an article made of sheet steel of about number 10, 12 and 14 wire gage, and of about 10, 12 and 14 inches diameter, having an inch hole in the center. These articles are used immediately in front of the plowshare and as the plow is drawn the coulter revolves and cuts the sod in a very easy manner and lasts much longer than the share nothing to but to turn it over, making it, of course, much easier for the horses. Heretofore these coulters had the cutting edge given to them by hammering or otherwise, but are now rolled to an edge by a set of rolls which project outside of the housings in which they revolve, a mandril being secured on which the coulter revolves while being cut to any length. In this way they are very quickly drawn to an edge and are of better appearance than the hammered ones.

Landsides for plows are now to be rolled so as to change or "bend" running at intervals along the edges so that when the bar is cut into proper lengths and at such an angle as always forms the point, that there will be no wastage of iron. As they are now made, a piece of iron is cut, there is left a triangular scrap, and if hammered considerable labor is required to finish them; this will be done away with by the new mode of rolling them, which is only the cutting to length and punching to make the finished landside.

It has been said that the frequent tempering of steel without hammering in between would in time cause it to deteriorate. A chisel made of Pittsburgh cast steel was tempered some ten or twelve times by an experienced steel worker to test this without the hammering being done, but did not show any detraction from its good qualities.

Lewis & Kassiter are now making for one of the eastern States a complete set of angle iron rolls, intended to make all the marketable sizes of angle iron. The set will consist of five pairs of rolls, and are of an improved kind and are patented. The same are in use here and at Cincinnati. We notice also that Iron firm are now making an improved squeezer for rolling mills, and are making one of the kind for Eastern Pennsylvania, having an adjustable fulcrum, with other points of improvement. This is a machine of twenty-one tons.

One of our rolling mills has now in operation a machine for heating puddling furnaces with fuel. The machine uses the refuse of coal pits and pulverizes it still finer, and at the same time by creating its own wind blows it into the furnace, making a very intense heat and so far very satisfactory. About twenty bushels of such fuel so far has yielded twenty-eight hundred weight of puddled iron per day, of six heats at each turn, when the furnace runs only single turn.

Local Legislation.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: In your editorial of the 11th inst., speaking of "The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Bill," you ask, "What interest has the Senator from the Beaver District in a local bill for this county, the passage of which Senators Graham and Howard urged?" Now it seems to me that the spirit of your question is at variance with your usual sound views in regard to local legislation.

Now, without knowing the merits of the particular bill alluded to, or anything of the reasons that influenced the Senator from the Beaver District and a majority of the Senate to vote against the bill, I would answer your question. That the Senator has this interest: The obligation of his official oath, and his duty as a citizen of Pennsylvania. That the interests of the whole Commonwealth are intrusted, require him to oppose and vote against any bill, general or local, which in his opinion is unjust and injurious.

The idea so prevalent at Harrisburg, and, to some extent, in other places, that none but the representatives from the district have a right to object to any local law for that district, is a very dangerous doctrine.

It is a political heresy that has done much to foster the worst forms of local legislation, from which Allegheny seems to suffer more than any other county; and I regret that you should seem to indirectly endorse such a mischevous doctrine.

Local legislation has about reached the point that no man who has property or business at stake can venture to sleep soundly while the Legislature is in session.

You will understand me as not speaking for the Senator from the Beaver district (with whom I have had no communication for several months), but simply as calling attention to what appeared to me on reading to an inadvertent assertion of an erroneous doctrine.

"CITIZEN."

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Friday, March 4th, 1870:

M. R. Goodie Childs to Harvey Childs, Feb. 15, 1870; 40 feet on Penn avenue, 20th ward, Pittsburgh; $2,000
Jas. R. Meilon to Lewis C. Cartner, Feb. 15, 1870; 30 feet on Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; $600
W. H. Wilson to Henry Lantz, January 21, 1870; 20 by 62 ft. on Union av., Allegheny; $1,500
T. B. Hamilton et al. to Nicholas Hooker, Mar. 4, 1867; 18 by 100 ft. on Pike st., 15th ward, Pittsburgh; $175
John A. Lupp et to Nicholas Voelker, Dec. 23, 1869; 16 ft. on shore alley by 100 ft. deep; $200
Thomas Mellon to W. R. Runkle, Feb. 7, 1870; 20 by 62½ ft. on Enterprise st., 21st ward, Pittsburgh; $200
Jas. Hamilton to John Crelder, March 30, 1865; 20 by 62½ ft. on Union av., Allegheny; $700
Jacob Whitesel to John Creider, May 4, 1841; 20 acres in Ross Township; $775
Mary A. Sinclair to John Raichle, Feb. 28, 1870; 19 by 75 ft. in McKeesport; $225
Wm. Himes to Jacob Erk, Sept. 4, 1869; 21 by 80 ft. on Centre st., 16th ward, Pittsburgh; $300
Wm. Bigley to Wm. Miller, March 7, 1868; 2 lots; 30 by 40 ft. and 48 by 60 ft., Braddock's Fields, Braddock, and other in Murdock's av. Pittsburgh; $5,500
Estate of Peter Kelban to Patsey Donahue, Apl. 1, 1868; 3 ac. 8 rs and 45 per's in Noblestown; $840
H. M. Breckenridge to Geo. Galbraith, January 25, 1870; 1 ac. 75 per's on Railroad st., Nebraska; $225
Jas. Mitchell to Robt. Dowd, Feb. 26, 1870; 20 by 60 f. in Natrona; $125
Lida Boyer to Susan Mitchell, Oct. 4, 1869; 20 by 60 ft. in Natrona; $375
H. M. Brackenridge to Lida Boyer, Jan 8, 1869; same as above; $750
Thomas Mellon to Ed. Bailey, February 25, 1870; for 20, 32, 9 and 95 Cork & Carrett's plan, Bedford avenue, Pittsburgh; $1,500
Henry McMahon to W. H. Anderson, Sept. 1, 1869; 10 acres and five perches in Crescent township; $2,250
E. C. Young to W. H. Anderson, January 24, 1868; 2 acres in Sewickley township; $2,250
M. A. Kennedy et al. to Wesmire, Oct. 2, 1868; 2 acres in Snowden township; $262
Wm. Kwin et al. to Rev. H. Means February 23, 1866; 160 acres and 5 perches in Moon township; $8,000

Major Burnell has re-engaged for his Museum Colonel Goshen, the Oriental Giant, for two weeks, where he can be seen every day from 9 A. M., till 10 P. M. The Man Fish also who has been re-engaged will enter his Tank daily at 3 and 8 P. M.

GENERAL NEWS.

The prize ring—the wedding one.

Flat falsehood—lying on your back.

Delaware counts four thousand colored voters.

Some grocers show their grit by sanding their sugar.

The flowers blow in May—in March only the winds.

The city of Elizabeth wants to be the capital of New Jersey.

The "lifting cure" for depression—raising greenbacks to par.

A Remedy for low spirits (mental and alcoholic)—an increase of duties.

Boston declares Fechter's *Claude Melnotte* to be better than his *Hamlet*.

The blondes are more empty-headed than ever—they have been bailed out.

French capitalists think that M. de Lesseps is a good deeper than his canal.

California has sent six thousand pounds of salmon to the east within a few days.

The three spot cards can never be depended upon for a trick; it will always be tray.

Mrs. Doctor Mary Walker has had a very unfortunate time of it in New Orleans.

Since the blondes were driven from Chicago they claim that theirs is a chased exhibition.

Yacht owners in England must certify that they are worth from £3,000 to £5,000 annual income.

The Chicagoanians who have confessed that they made the Cardiff giant are not particularly prominent.

What is the use of talking about Whittemore's cases, when the ready money was paid down?

John Bright's trouble is with his head, and the same head has troubled a great many other people.

Matrimony presumes that two may become one; and a French *Pere*, by ecclesiastical law, is always single.

"She Stoops to Conquer" has run one hundred nights in a London theatre, and by this time she ought to have done it.

A generous grocer in Buffalo has given a police justice fifty dollars for the privilege of selling a quart of explosive kerosene.

Here is a puzzle for the meteorologists—that the gold fall should come in the spring; and for metallurgists—that when the mercury goes up gold goes down.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill to provide "subjects" for medical students, and there is some talk of taking measures to supply authors and editors.

Longfellow's "Spanish Student" is making the round of Continental languages—from Spanish to French, from French to German, and now from German to Italian.

Louisville, Ky., has a Gen. Jackson who is called "Mudwall" to distinguish him from "Stonewall," and he might be classed as a poor stick, to distinguish him from "Old Hickory."

The French government is willing to withdraw the monopoly for twenty years granted the French Cable Company and to grant Americans the privilege of laying cables on the French coast.

The florist who succeeds in producing a blue dahlia can take the £20,000 prize deposited in the Bank of England by an enthusiastic botanist. There are a great many blown dahlias, but no blue one, as yet.

The German Alpine Society, founded last year at Munich and Vienna, already numbers more than seven hundred members. The society is popular, because the members are permitted to get as high as they please.

It is understood that Secretary Boutwell is not favorable to any Congressional legislation looking to resumption, believing that the banks will settle the question without any interference by the Government.

John L. Marye, Jr., the owner of Marye's Heights—the scene of one of Burnside's battles—has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and Dr. William H. Ruffner has been elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in the same State.

The bill giving to the corporators of the Philadelphia and Camden Bridge Company the right to bridge the Delaware at Market street wharf has passed the Pennsylvania and New Jersey legislatures, has been sanctioned by both branches of Congress, and only awaits the signature of President Grant to perfect it. The corporators estimate the cost of building the bridge at two and a half millions of dollars. It is to be of iron, and contain two draws, one on this side of the river, the other on the Camden side.

The National Railway Company, which proposes to construct a through line from Philadelphia to New York, nothing daunted by the defeat which they sustained in the Legislature a few days since, in consequence of the desperate opposition of the Camden and Amboy monopoly, on the 1st had offered in the State Senate a bill allowing the State of New Jersey five thousand dollars for the privilege of extending the Milestone and Trenton Railroad, so as to give them a through line across the State.

The President was congratulated by all the members of the Cabinet on the results of the first year of his administration, particularly on the information brought by Secretary Boutwell that gold would fall to 113. This had the effect of producing a conversation concerning the probabilities of the very early resumption of specie payments, which ended in the general disposition among the members of the Cabinet to let the future prosperity of the country regulate that action as it has been regulated by the peaceful condition of events for the past two years.

STATE ITEMS.

St. Patrick's Day will be grandly celebrated at Franklin.

One hundred and eight Republican citizens of Jefferson county, having "full confidence in the integrity and ability, patriotism and Republicanism of Major G. W. Andrews," have signed a card placing him before the public as the "People's candidate" for the congressional nomination.

At Bully Hill, Venange county, recently, Philander Brown was cutting fire wood, and as he was about to strike a blow to split a stick his foot slipped, and the ax missing its aim, struck another piece of timber, causing the ax to glance and fly from his hands, striking his son, four years of age, in the face and producing a frightful, but not necessarily fatal wound. A portion of the alveolar process and the teeth were forced from the left side of the upper jaw, and the lower jaw divided to the right of the medium line.

What a Hundred Paper Dollars are Worth.

The actual appreciation in the value of greenbacks, since the beginning of the present year, will be best understood from the following table, in which is shown the highest value in gold of one hundred dollars in currency for each day since January first:

January.		February.	
3	$83.50	1	$82.56
4	83.76	2	82.47
5	83.90	3	82.81
7	83.16	4	82.98
8	82.56	5	82.90
8	81.96	7	82.90
10	82.04	8	82.98
11	82.56	9	82.98
12	81.96	10	82.98
13	82.30	11	83.42
14	82.30	12	83.42
15	82.39	14	83.68
17	82.47	15	83.68
18	82.21	16	83.98
19	82.30	17	83.75
20	82.64	18	84.03
21	82.38	19	84.12
22	83.16	21	84.12
23	82.64	23	85.83
25	82.64	24	86.92
26	82.64	25	85.83
27	82.30	26	85.92
28	82.30	28	86.87
31	82.56	March.	
		1	86.77
		2	86.39
		3	86.77
		4	88.39

These are the regular gold room quotations, made before three o'clock. But after three o'clock, Friday, greenbacks appreciated in value a little, and sold as high as $88 59 on the hundred dollars. Then a sudden reaction set in and at six o'clock the value (gold at 114) of one hundred greenback dollars was but $87 72. Saturday morning the price fluctuated violently. At the opening it was $87 34 in gold for $100 in paper; it then run to $88 10, and finally settled at $87 72 again, the price at the time of writing.—*N. Y. Post.*

THE RETURN.

But when at last he met the broad, sweet light
Upon the hill's brow where that wood had end
And saw the open upland fresh and bright;
A thrill of joy that sight through him must send,
And with good heart he 'twixt the fields did wend.
And not so much of that sad house he thought,
And of the wealthy life he thence had brought;

So amidst thoughts of pleasant life and ease,
Seemed all things fair that ever; the peasant's door,
The mother with the child upon her knees
sitting within upon the shaded floor;
Whilst 'neath the trellised gourd some maid sang o'er
Her lover to the rude lute's trembling strings,
Her brown breast heaving neath the silver rings;

The slender damsel coming from the well
Smiling beneath the flashing brazen pail,
Her fellows left behind them at, to tell
How weary of her smiles her lovers are;
While the small children round wage watery war
Till the thin lines more transparent grows;
And ruddy brown the flesh beneath it grows;

The trooper drinking at the homestead gate,
Telling wild lies of the sword and spear,
Unto the farmer striving to abate
The flow of language, the village drawing,
The smoke, that scenting the fresh eve, and clear,
Tells of the feast, the stithy's dying spark,
The barn's wealth dimly showing through the dark.

How sweet was all: how easy it should be
Amid such life one's self made wise to bear!
He felt as one who, waked up suddenly
To life's delight, knows not of grief or care.
How kind, how lovesome, all the people were!
Why should he think of aught but love and bliss,
With many years of such-like like as this?

Night came at last,